TAMILY

MAIN AMAG

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY
150 Nassau St. New-York.

ASTRONOMICAL ITEMS.

Vexus.—Venus will be morning star until February 25th, then evening star until December 11th, at which time it passes the inferior conjunction with the Sun, and becomes invisible. Just before this time it exhibits a long slender crescent, always convex towards the Sun, its horns being turned back, and towards the east; but when seen again, it appears in the east before sunrise, with its long crescent bowing back towards the west. On the 5th of November it will be brightest, being then about 40° east of the Sun. See diagram.

Mars.—Mars will be morning star until October 8th, when it is 90° west of the Sun; then evening star the rest of the year. On the 2d of December it begins to retrograde, or move westward past the stars. It will be in the southern signs until May 7th, when it passes the equator northward. On the 28th of March it will be about 10° south of the central stars in the Urn; on the 20th of July it will be 5° south of the "Seven Stars;" on the 6th of August it will be 5° north of Aldebaran; on the 29th of August it will be 2° north of ζ Tauri; September 14th it will be between and 1° north of η and μ Geminorum; October 18th it will be 9° south of Castor, and on the 25th, 5° 37′ south of Pollux. When a planet is north or south of a star, a straight line drawn from the North Star runs through both, whether they be in the meridian or not.

JUPITER.—Jupiter will be morning star until April 21st, when it is 90° west of the Sun; then evening star the rest of the year. It is in the southern signs yet, but is moving northward. See the engraving of its positions and path.

SATURN.—Saturn will be morning star until January 31st, being then 90° west of the Sun; then evening star until November 7th, when it is in conjunction with the Sun, and invisible; then morning star the rest of the year. It will be in Libra this year. See the engraving of its path and positions.

MERCURY.—Mercury will be visible in the west soon after sunset, about March 23d, July 20th, and November 15th; also in the east just before sunrise, about January 16th, May 14th, September 9th, and December 30th, being at those times at its greatest brilliancy.

NOTABLE DAYS.—Ash-Wednesday, February 14; 1st Sunday in Lent, February 18; Good Friday, March 30; Easter Sunday, April 1; Rogation, May 6; Ascension, May 10; Pentecost, May 20; Trinity, May 27; Advent, December 2.

SHOOTING STARS .- Of shooting stars, there is an average of from five to seven visible every hour on a clear night. They are stray visitants in contradistinction to the prodigious swarms of November and August, which observation during twenty-five years has decided to be accurately returning phenomena. They are much more numerous during the latter half of the year, when the earth is passing from summer to winter, from aphelion to perihelion. The same increase of number in the last six months of the year is observable in the appearance of fire-balls and aerolites. Now by what theory can we account for this uniform return of meteors in each year? The theory generally accepted is, that there is a ring or annulus of small bodies revolving with planetary velocity about the sun; that the bodies in question are distributed very unevenly in the ring, there being a small section of the ring where the bodies are numerous, with a few stragglers scattered along the rest of its circuit; that the earth passes through the ring every year, and each year in a new place; and that it passes through that part of the ring in which the planets are most numerous once in about 33 years. When the bodies composing this assumed ring come within the limits of our atmosphere, they are rendered visible to us as shooting-stars or fire-balls. Prof. Newton and Mr. Archibald Herschel have concluded independently that shooting-stars commence at 70 miles and disappear at 50 miles above the surface of the earth. The velocity of their passage through the air is 38.7 miles, or nearly 40 miles per second. We have reason to expect a shower in 1866, since the cycle of 33.25 years is probably to be reckoned from some date between November in 1832 and in 1833.

New Planets and Comets.—The discovery of three new asteroidal planets has been announced during the year 1864, making the whole number now recognized eighty-two. The eightieth asteroid was discovered by Mr. Pogson of the observatory of Madras, India. It has received the name of Sappho. The eighty-first asteroid was discovered September 30, by Mr. Tempel of Marseilles, France. It has received the name of Terpsichore. The eighty-second asteroid was discovered November 27, by M. Luther of Bilk, Germany. It has received the name of Alcmena. Five new comets have been discovered during the year 1864; but none of them exhibited any special features of interest.

DISTANCE OF SIRIUS.—The absolute intensity of the light of Sirius has been estimated at 224 times that of the sun; and its parallax, amounting to 0°.23, gives for its distance from the earth the probable number of 52,000,000,000 of leagues. It follows that we do not see the Sirius of to-day, but of 22 years ago; the ray of light that we receive to-day having been emitted by the star about 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED

Family Christian Almanac

FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE

YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1866,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH THE 90TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY DR. SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, A. M.

DUNDEE, VATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21' N.; Long. 71° 4' W. NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42' 40" N.; Long. 74° 1' W. WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53' N.; Long. 77° W. CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47' N.; Long. 73° 57' W.

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1866.

I. A partial eclipse of the Sun March 16th. Invisible in the United States. Visible in Siberia, Behrings Straits, and the north Polar region.

II. A total eclipse of the Moon in the evening of March 30th and morning of March 31st. Visible throughout the American continent. Size of eclipse, 17.04 digits. For the times of its phases, see the annexed table.

TABLE OF THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON MARCH 30 AND 31.

Principal places.	Begins eve, soth.	Total, eve. 30th.	End of total eclipse,	End of	morn, 31st.	Principal places.	Begins eve. 30th.	Total, eve. 30th.	End of total eclipse. eve. 30th.	End of eclipse, morn. 31st.
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Panama, N. G Pittsburg, Pa	9 20 9 17	10 27 10 24		6 1	12 9	San Francisco, Cal.		7 37 7 34	9 16 9 13	10 22 10 19
Charleston, S. C	9 17	10 24	0	6 1	9	Astoria, Oregon	6 22	7 29	9 8	10 14

III. A partial eclipse of the Sun April 15th. Invisible in America, but visible in the Indian Ocean and southern Australia.

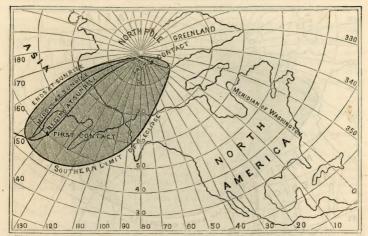
IV. A total eclipse of the Moon September 24th, early in the morning. Invisible in the United States except along its western boundary. Size, 19.404 digits. At San Francisco it begins at 4 o'clock 9m. morning. It becomes total at 5h. 9m. Middle of total eclipse at 5h. 57m. The moon sets totally eclipsed about sunrise.

V. A partial eclipse of the Sun October 8th, in the morning, at the time of new moon. This will be visible in British America and New England, and in New York state except its south-western portion, but its size will be very small. Its southern limit of visibility will be a line running from the straits of Mackinaw to Toronto, Owego, Port Jervis, and Fire Island. Along this line the eclipse will be a mere contact of limbs, and in New England it will be from ½ to ½ of a digit in size. At Boston it begins at 11h. 19m. morning, and ends at 0h. 22m. P. M. At Portland it begins at 11h. 17m., and ends at 0h. 27m. At Quebec it begins at 11h. 3m., and ends at 0h. 23m. P. M.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

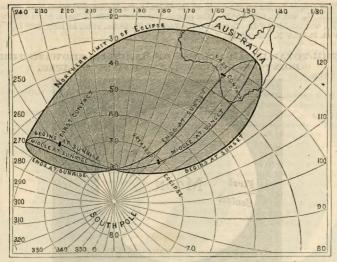
		M.		H.	
Vernal Equinox March 20,	2	46 eve.	Autumnal Equinox Sept. 23,	1	43 mo.
Summer Solstice June 21,	11	26 mo.	Winter Solstice Dec. 21,	7	42 eve.

MAP OF THE PARTIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE, MARCH 16.



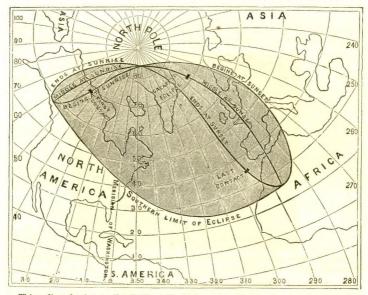
This eclipse begins on the Earth at 3h. 42m. 18s, p. m., Washington time, in long. 1410 32.4′ W., and lat. 50° 7.1′ N. Greatest eclipse at 4h. 43.1m. p. m., in long. 153° 49.1′ W., and lat 72° 7.7′ N. Eclipse ends on the earth at 5h. 43.5m. p. m., in long. 14° 18.4′ W., and lat. 85° 40.4′ N. Magnitude, 2.52 digits.

MAP OF THE PARTIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE, APRIL 15.



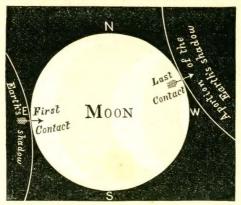
This eclipse begins in the Indian Ocean at 0h. 3.4m. a. m., in long. 249° 32.6′ W., lat. 64° 57.5′ S. Greatest eclipse at 1h. 43.5m., Washington time, in long. 146° 22.2′ W., and lat. 71° 29′ S. It ends in Australia and upon the Earth at 3h. 23.9m. a. m.; at Washington, in long. 147° 36.7′ W., and lat. 34° 13.8′ S. Magnitude, 7.968 digits.

MAP OF THE PARTIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE, OCTOBER 8.



This eclipse begins on the Earth at 9h. 43.7m. A. M., Washington mean time, in long. 43° 56.3° W., and lat. 68° 19.9° N. The eclipse is greatest at 11h. 35.7m. A. M., in long. 285° A? W., and lat. 72° 2.8° N. It ends on the Earth at 1h. 28.1m. P. M., in long. 299° 18.6° W., and lat. 34° 41.6° N. Magnitude, 6.84 digits.

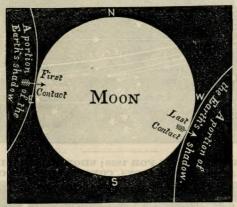
THE TOTAL LUNAR ECLIPSE OF MARCH 30; SHOWING THE POINTS OF BEGINNING AND END OF ECLIPSE.



The first contact of the shadow with the Moon's edge will be 980 from the north point

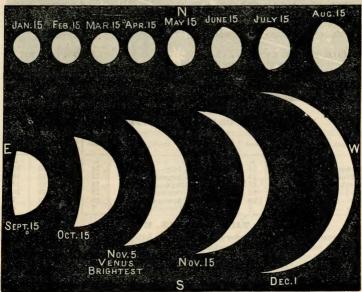
towards the east, and the last contact 63° towards the west. A line drawn from the Moon's centre to the North Star will always run through the north point of the Moon.

THE TOTAL LUNAR ECLIPSE OF SEPTEMBER 24; SHOWING THE POINTS OF INGRESS AND EGRESS OF THE SHADOW

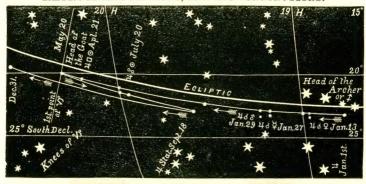


First contact 80° from north point towards the east, and the last 116° from north point towards the west.

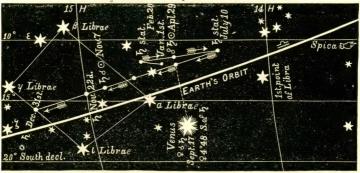
PHASES OF VENUS, 1866.



TRACK OF JUPITER FOR 1866; SHOWING ITS DIRECT AND RETROGRADE MOTIONS, AND ITS CONJUNCTIONS.



THE TRACK OF SATURN FOR 1866; SHOWING ITS DIRECT AND BACKWARD MOTIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, ETC.



PLANETARY CONJUNCTIONS WITH THE MOON.

Month.	Mercu-	Venus	Mars.	Jupi- ter.	Saturn	Month.	Mercu-	Venus.	Mars.	Jupi- ter.	Saturn.
January	D. 14	D. 15	р. 15	р. 15	D. 10	Taylor	D. 13	D.	D.	26	р. 19
February	14	15	13	12	6	August	11	13	4	20	16
March	17	16	15	12	6	September-	7	12	2	18	12
April	14	15	12	8	2-29	October	8	12	1-29	16	10
May	12 12	15 14	10	6 2-29	26 22	November - December -	8	. 10	25 23	13 10	7

THE CYCLES, ETC.

The year 1866 is the second after leap-year, and the latter part of the 90th, and beginning of the 91st year of American Independence; the 6,579th of the Julian Period; the 5,626-7th of the Jewish era; the 2,619th of Rome; the 2,642d of the Olympiads; the 2,178th of the Seleucidæ; the 1,283d of Mohammed, which begins May 16th. The Jewish year 5,627 begins September 10. Dominical Letter, G; Epact, 14; Golden Number, 5; Solar Cycle, 27; Roman Indiction, 9; Dionysian Period, 195.

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CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHI- ladelphia, Comu, New- Jersey, Penu'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.	NON BUN MOON H. Y.	7 115 15 7 30 9 8 7 105 19 8 2910 8 7 95 20 9 27 10 43 7 7 5 21 10 23 11 23 7 65 22 11 19 ev. 6	25 25 mon 25 25 0 15 1 25 27 2 4 3 15 28 2 56 4 3 48 5 4	6 55 5 31 4 37 6 57 5 32 5 22 6 56 5 31 sets. 6 55 5 36 14 6 53 5 36 7 22	6 52 5 37 8 31 10 6 51 5 39 9 40 10 6 49 5 40 10 49 11 6 48 5 41 11 52 mor 6 46 5 43 morn. 0	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
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CALENDA DSTON; New N Michigan, Iown, and	SUN SETS.		010101	21210	200	1010	200	900	999	999	999	999	9.0
OST Inn Mic Iow	SUN RISES.	6 33 6 33 6 33 6 33	= ೫೫೫	253		16	7 (C) F	Corre	D 4.04	52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 53 52 54 52 54 52 54 52 54 52 54 52 54 52 54 52 54 52 54 5	3 53 54 10 54 54 10 54 54	200	5 4.5
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of Month.	1)34	-0100	460	r-00	05:	132	155	128	282	क्ष क्ष	888	3888	3 2
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4th MC	DNTI	H.	A	P	RI	L,	18	36	6.				30 D	AYS.
MOON'	s PII.	ASES.	BOSTO	N.	NEW	YORK	. w	SH'T	ON.	CHA	RLEST	N. 1		Merid mark
Third Qu New Mod First Qu Full Mod	on ···	8 15 21 29	2 19 5 47		5:	м. 16 mo 7 mo 35 ev. 27 ev.		55 5 23	mo. mo. ev.	1	22 mc 43 mc 11 ev 3 ev	. 17	12	3 54 1 33 59 30 57 51
FOR NORTH ennessee, a, Missle- uiclana.	H. W.		10 11 10 55 11 43			5 28		7 57 8 48	10 88		888		5 52	6 32 7 8 7 47
** = = =	MOON SETS.	ж. ж. 7. 48 8 39	25 F 1		33		<u> </u>	8 17	9 24			2 2 2 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		4 40 rises.
CALENDAR Carolina, 7 Geo., Alaban sippi, and Lo	SUN SKTS.	E 50 50	3888	99	9 9	9	20 2	6 33	6 31 6 32	9	999	9 9 9	99	999
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	SUN MOON SETS, SETS,	# 1-80	28 10 39 28 11 30 39 30 morn.		388		4 sets	- 00		43 11 42 44 morn.		4 4 5 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	51 20	52 4 34 53 rises.
CALE CALE Indelphis Jersey, I	SUN SUR	4. k 4.2.6 H	2 4 1 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	34	350	9 8 6 28 6 38 6	55	88	19	14		7 00 C	9 4	2000
N.G.	H. W. BOSTON R	10 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		36	333	9 29 29	33 00					26	တ ကျ	
NEW ENG- York State, Wiscoush,	Muon B	7 59 e s	9 49 0 42 1 34	0 23	51	3 44	5	7 20 1 8 33 n	7 0	16 n.		0 00 cm	8 3 8 8 8 8	4 32 1 rises. 1
ON; New higan	SUN SETA.	3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	35 6 29 11 35 6 30 11 35 6 30 11	22 5	34	1700	40	12	55	47	430	6 51	6 53	0 6 56 53 6 57 7
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.zes Y 1e	Day	93	8828	97	960	101	101	105	107	100	112		116	118

5th M	ONTH.	M	AY, 1	866.		31 DAYS.
MOON'	S PHASES,	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.
Third Qu New Moo First Qu Full Moo	on 14 arter 21	4 58 ev. 10 14 mo. 5 14 mo. 8 34 mo.	H. M. 4 46 ev. 10 2 mo. 5 2 mo. 8 22 mo.	4 34 ev. 9 50 mo. 4 50 mo. 8 10 mo.	4 22 ev. 9 38 mo. 4 38 mo. 7 58 mo.	1 11 56 56 9 11 56 14 17 11 56 9 25 11 56 39
CALENDAR FOR RLESN; NORTH ollna, Tennessee, A. Alabama, Missis- pl, and Louisiana.	Моом вляка, Сн. н. м. н. 8 19 8 9 10 9	45 11 30 11 16 46 morn. ev. 6 47 0 12 1 0 48 1 33 2 59	22 23 23 24 4 23 37 4 4 23 6 5 4 4 3 5 7 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	8 7 9 10 10 7 10 57 11 43	55 morn. 0 4 56 0 23 0 58 57 1 1 1 53 58 2 9 3 39	2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2
CHARLES'N Carolina, Geo., Alaban	12.23.8 8.8 A	200000 244000 200000		10068	44444 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	4444444 666444664 667777766
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTUN; Mary'd, Virg's, Ken'y, Missourl, and California.	55 10 9 8 H		<u> </u>	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	501122 501123	4 39 7 15 34 4 38 7 16 rises. 4 38 7 16 rises. 4 38 7 17 7 18 4 37 7 17 8 10 4 37 7 18 8 57
CALENDAR FOR N. YOLK, ITY, PHIL- Indelphin, Comn., New-Jerecy, Penn'in, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois,	RETE, MOON H. R. W. R. R. B.	0 - 0 0 4	7 7 7 5 2 15 4 8 7 7 9 8 4 33 7 7 9 8 ets. 8	8 24 10 23 11 11 56	77777	4 34 7 20 2 36 6 13 4 34 7 20 3 4 6 4 7 4 33 7 22 rises, 7 29 4 32 7 23 8 14 4 32 7 23 8 14 4 32 7 23 8 14 4 31 7 34 9 1, 9 32
CALENDAR FOR I'ON; NEW EN d, New York Sta Bigan, Wiscons a, and Oregon.	Sur Sur Moo II.W. H. M. H. M. H. M. B. W. 4 56 7 0 8 38 ev. 29 4 54 7 1 9 30 1 9 4 55 7 2 10 21 1 48	morn. 4 0 27 5 1 5 5 1 40 7	44 7 9 43 7 10 42 7 11 41 7 12 40 7 13	333777 337777 337777 33777 33777 33777 33777	337 20 33 327 21 1 6 317 22 1 37 317 23 2 37 307 24 9 2 6	4 29 7 25 3 6 9 17 4 29 7 26 3 38 10 1 4 28 7 27 rises. 10 43 4 27 7 28 8 18 8 v. 3 4 26.7 29 9 5. 0 46
N. Josp s'i	27 16 9 19 19 58 9 55	20033	41 19 56 47 11 58 41 25 41 25	55 40 9 36 23 13 49 27	26 15 20 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	21 10 25 21 20 33 21 30 13 21 39 43 21 48 44 21 57 23
y of Meek.						26 Sa 27 Sa 28 Tu 30 Vu 11 Th
y of Year.						146 149 149 150

6th MONTH	•	Jŧ	UNE,	1866.		30 DAYS.
MOON'S PUA	SES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.
Third Quarter New Moon First Quarter Full Moon	19	2 29 mo. 5 23 ev. 7 1 ev. 0 51 ev.	H. M. 2 17 mo. 5 11 ev. 6 49 ev. 10 39 ev.	2 5 mo. 4 59 ev. 6 37 ev. 10 27 ev.	1 53 mo. 4 47 ev. 6 25 ev. 10 15 ev.	D. H. M. S. 1 11 57 31 9 11 58 55 17 12 0 34 25 12 2 17
CALENDAR FOR TARBLES NA TENNOR FOR TARBORN MIN BIDD, and Louislan TR SEN MOON H. SES. SETS. ERES. CH.	8. 8. 8. 8. 9. 9. 9. 10. 13. 10. 53. 1	7 5 0 10 1 7 7 6 0 49 2 7 6 1 90 9 9	5. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 54. 55. 55. 55. 55. 55. 55. 55	517 9 8 47 517 9 9 36 517 9 10 20 517 10 10 59 517 10 11 36	10 morn. 0 11 0 11 1 11 0 43 2 11 1 18 2 11 1 52 3	ॳज़ज़ज़ज़ज़
WASHINGTON; WASHINGTON; Maryld, Viego, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Sun Moon niess, sers, rises.	н. ж. н. 7 19 9 7 19 10 7 20 11	7 22 mor	4 34 7 24 2 5 7 4 34 7 25 3 40 4 34 7 25 8 ets.	4 34 7 26, 8 58 4 34 7 26, 9 46 4 34 7 27 10 27 4 34 7 27 11 4	7 28 mol	4 35.7 29 2 20 4 35.7 29 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 2 20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
CAENDAR FOR Jadelphia Coura, Vew- Jackes, Fentila, Ohlo, Julians, and Illisois. Sur Sur Moon II. W. Rises Ser Rises. N. York	я. ж. н. ж. 7 24 9 45 7 25 10 26 7 26-11 3	40 ev.	333333333333333333333333333333333333333	4 28 7 32 9 9 9 4 9 10 4 28 7 33 10 29 11 4 28 7 33 11 6 mor	4 29 7 34 morn. 1 4 29 7 34 0 10 1 4 29 7 34 0 40 2 4 29 7 34 1 111 3 4 29 7 34 1 42 4	4 29 7 35 2 17, 5 26 1 30 7 35 2 53 6 15 1 30 7 35 3 6 7 5 1 4 30 7 35 7 44 1 20 7 35 7 44 8 25 1 4 20 7 35 7 44 8 25 1 4 20 7 35 7 44 8 25 1 4 20 7 35 7 4 8 27 1 20 7 35 7 6 6 6 7
CALENDAR FOR ING MENE ENG- Ind. Sew York State. Machigan, Wiccombin. Machigan, Machigan, Sun Moon II.W. Sgn Sun Moon II.W.	49 H	7 32 mor	7 34 1 25 7 35 2 3 7 36 2 45 7 36 3 33 7 37 sets	4 227 36 11 morn 4 227 38 9 6 0 19 4 227 38 9 52 1 11 4 227 38 10 31 1 57 4 227 39 11 7 3 3 34 4 257 30 11 39	7 39 morn. 7 40 0 10 7 40 0 39 7 40 1 9	2 49 9 9 9 10 11 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Sun's deel. N.	_ vo es =	2==2	82 4 66 4 63	3333214	22728	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Day of Meek.	4		8 Sa 10 Sa 11 M 33			2882888888888888888888888888888888888
Day of Year.						25.57.7.8.08.3 2.5.08.3 2.5.08.3 3.5.08

7th MON	тн.	JU	LY, 1	866.		31 DAYS
MOON'S P	HASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
Third Quart New Moon First Quarte Full Moon -	12	9 20 mo. 0 51 mo. 10 59 mo. 11 29 mo.	9 8 mo. 0 39 mo. 10 47 mo. 11 17 mo.	8. M. 8 56 mo. 0 27 mo. 10 35 mo. 11 5 mo.	8 44 me. 0 15 me. 10 23 me. 10 53 me.	1 12 3 30 9 12 4 53 17 12 5 50 25 12 6 13
CALENDAR FOR HARLES'N, NORTH Geo., Alabama, Missle, slippi, and Louisiana. UN SUN MOON H.W.	H. #. #. 9 9 34 9 10 13 10	11 29 eV. morn. 1 0 9 2 0 53 3 1 41 4	್ಟ್ ಕ್ಲ್ ಒಂ∞	88 e 5 7 5 8 8 8 8	morn. 0 288 1 7 1 49 2 34	2 4 4 16 6 34 2 1 18 6 34 1 1 7 35 8 0 1 8 5 13 8 8 4 0 8 5 3 9 8 5 5 9 9 3 2 10 7
0 100	*444 *6688	944444 900088	46666	000000	100000	5850 5050 5050 5050 5050 5050 5050 5050
WASHINGTON; Maryl's Virga Meryl's Wimouri, and California.	17.7. F	3288855	25 26 25 25 25 25 26 25 25 26 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	333355	12821	4 55 7 17 4 4 4 55 7 7 16 18 8 5 1 8 5 1 8 5 1 8 6 1 8
N. VORK CITY; PHI. Indelphia, Conn., New-Jerey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Sun Moon II.W.	7 35 10 18 11 15 7 34 10 52 ev. 3	7 34 morn. 1 25 0 3 2 7 33 0 43 3 3 1 27 5 5 7 33 0 43 5 5 7 33 1 27 5 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	sets. 33 9 23 9 23 9 23 9 23 9 23 9 23 9 23	7 30 9 37 11 7 29 10 9 11 7 29 10 40 mo 7 28 11 11 0 7 27 11 43 1	000040c	-1-1-1-1-1-1-
BOSTON; NEW ENG- lind, New York State. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iown, and Oregon.	7 40 10 52 7 40 10 52 7 40 10 52 7 40 10 52 7 40 10 52 7 40 10 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 52	4 29 7 39 morn. 5 2 4 4 29 7 39 0 2 6 4 4 30 7 39 0 41 7 7 7 4 30 7 38 9 12 4 8 14	327 38 3 9 1 33 7 37 7 4 4 2 1 36 8 25 35 7 36 8 25 8 35 7 36 8 25 8 35 7 36 8 35 7 36 9 4	36 7 35 9 38 37 7 34 10 9 37 7 34 10 40 38 7 33 11 9 39 7 32 11 41	7 31 morn. 7 30 0 13 7 29 1 29 7 28 1 29 2 1 3	2544466 5777666
Sun's deel. M.	6 34 22 15 57 33	384488	320248	88999	882258	19 24 15 19 24 15 19 10 46 18 28 26 18 28 26 13 43
Day of Month.						3888888 38887 1×38887 1×38887 1×38887
Day of Year.	183	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	191 192 193 194 195	196 197 199 200	888888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888	2500 804 211 800 804 211 800 804

8th MONT	н.	AU(GUST	, 1866	•	31 DAYS
MOON'S PI	IASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.
Third Quarter New Moon First Quarter Full Moon	10	2 23 ev. 9 52 mo. 4 32 mo. 19 49 ev.	2 21 ev. 9 40 mo. 4 20 mo. 11 37 ev.	9 ev. 9 28 mo. 4 8 mo. 10 25 ev.	9 16 mo. 3 56 mo. 10 13 ev.	P. R. M. S.
CHENDRAF FOR CALENDAR FOR CALENDAR FOR CALCOLING. TENNERGE, GGOO., Alabaman, Misaki, elppi, and Louisiana. Sun Sun Moon H. W. RIEES. G.TR. RIEER. CHTON	5 13 6 58 10 11 10 5 14 6 58 10 52 11 5 15 6 57 11 37 ev.	5 10 6 55 10 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	23 6 45 9 50 111 23 6 44 10 27 111 24 6 43 11 4 mo 25 6 42 11 44 0 25 6 41 morn, 1	888 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	5 30 6 34 nses. 6 5 4 nses. 6 5 4 nses. 6 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryld, Viria, Keny, Missouri, and California, Sun Sun Moon Risks, SETS, RISES,	8. H. M. H. O. O. 7 11 10 10 10 27 9 11 10 27 9 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	04000	6 50 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 13 6 54 5 14 6 53 5 15 6 52 5 16 6 51 5 17 6 50	5 17 6 48 0 5 19 6 47 1 5 20 6 44 2 5 20 6 43 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	5 22 6 4 1 18es. 5 23 6 40 6 55 5 25 6 37 8 8 5 26 6 35 8 8 5 26 6 35 8 8 5 26 6 35 8 9 5 27 6 32 10 13
N. YORK CITY; PHI. iadelphia, Com.; News- Jersey, Penula, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, Sun Row Moon II W. RISES SETS, RISES, N. YORK	56 7 16 10 6 11 57 7 14 10 44 ev. 58 7 13 11 25 1	27 11 0 12 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	* \$ 1-00 00 C	10 6 58 9 43 11 11 6 57 10 16 mor 12 6 55 10 51, 0 13 6 54 11 29 1 14 6 53 morn. 2	156 51 0 10 3 16 6 50 0 59 4 17 6 47 2 46 6 18 6 45 3 44 6	5 19 6 44 nses. 7 41 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
BOSTON; NEW ENG- land, New York State, Michigan, Wiscousin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Sun Moon II.W.	7 20 10 5 2 2 7 18 10 41 3 4 17 17 11 22 4	5007777	17 7 8 sets. 117 7 7 7 8 8 9 0 0 1 2 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 0 0 1 2 7 7 3 9 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	67 1 9 41 2 77 0 10 14 3 8 6 58 10 48 3 10 6 57 11 25 4 11 6 55 morn. 5	126 54 0 7 136 52 0 55 7 146 51 146 8 116 6 48 3 41 10	5 176 46 nses, 10 50 5 186 44 6 56 11 35 5 196 43 7 30 ev. 25 5 20 6 41, 8 6 1 5 5 21 6 39 8 43 1 49 5 22 6 83 9 25 2 31 5 23 6 38 10 6 3 28
Sun's decl. N.	273	22888E	685588 8	記さいいい	822480	9 59 41 9 59 41 9 59 41 9 17 13 8 55 45 9 17 13
Day of Meek.						25.55 25.55 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 3
Day of Year.						233 233 233 241 241 2541 2541 2541 2541 2541 2541 2

9th MONT	н. S	EPT	EMBE	R, 18	66.	30 DAYS.
MOON'S PH	ASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
Third Quarter New Moon First Quarter Full Moon	8	н м. 7 25 ev. 9 30 ev. 10 44 ev. 9 21 mo.	H. M. 7 13 ev. 9 18 ev. 10 32 ev. 9 9 mo.	7 1 ev. 9 6 ev. 10 20 ev. 8 57 mo.	6 49 ev. 8 54 ev. 10 8 ev. 8 45 mo.	1 11 59 49 9 11 57 10 17 11 54 23 25 11 51 35
CALENDAR FOR CALENDAR PORTING CAPACITIES AND A MOST MESSAGE AND A MOST	34 6 25 11 16 0 35 6 24 morn. 1 35 6 29 0 11 9	5 37 6 20 1 1 9 3 5 37 6 20 2 9 4 5 37 6 30 7 8 9 5 5 3 9 6 17 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5 39 6 15 6 5 40 6 13 7 5 41 6 12 7 5 41 6 11 8 5 42 6 9 9	5 43 6 8 9 40 111 5 43 6 7 10 22 mo 5 44 6 5 11 7 0 5 45 6 4 11 55 0 5 45 6 2 morn. 1	5 46 6 1 0 48 2 5 46 6 0 1 43 3 5 48 5 5 7 3 39 5 5 5 48 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 49 5 54 mses. 7 10 5 50 5 53 6 49 7 56 5 50 5 50 7 33 8 21 5 52 5 49 9 12 10 5 52 5 48 10 11 15 5 35 5 46 11 3 ev. 15
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryled, Virgin, Ken'r, Minnourl, and California, Sun Sun Moon Risks, skys, risks, risks,	5 28 6 31 11 5 29 6 29 11 6 28 mg	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 3 3 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2	5 40 6 12 5 41 6 10 5 42 6 9 5 43 6 7	2446 2446 2446 2446 2446 2446 2446 2446	2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 202
CALENDAR FOR TAGE OF THE TAGE OF THE TAGE OF THE TAGE OF THE TAGE OF T	26 6 33 11 0 1 27 6 31 11 55 2 98 6 99 morn	29 6 28 0 52 4 6 28 1 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.	39 6 11 9 26 mo 40 6 9 10 6 0 41 6 8 10 51 0 42 6 6 11 39 1 43 6 4 morn. 2	446 3 0 32 3 4456 1 1 29 4 4 6 5 59 2 29 5 4 4 7 5 58 3 31 6 4 8 5 56 4 8 8 7 7	06 43 0 50 0 50 10 47
CALENDER FOR BOSTON; NEW ENG. MARCHEGEN, WINCOMBIN, MARCHEGEN. SUR MOON H.W. KIERR. SUR MOER H.W.	216 35 10 56 4 26 6 33 11 51 5 27 6 31 more.	32.00 6 28 32.00 6 28 32.00 6 28 32.00 6 28	33 6 21 6 39 11 34 6 19 7 9 mo 35 6 17 7 41 0 36 6 15 8 13 1 37 6 14 8 46 1	38 6 12 9 23 2 39 6 10 10 2 3 40 6 8 10 47 4 41 6 7 11 35 4 43 6 5 mom. 5	446 3 0 29 6 446 1 1 26 7 4 46 6 0 2 26 8 4 47 5 58 4 37 10 9 4 8 5 56 4 37 10	5 595 54, 7868. II II II II II 5515 515 51 7 21 ev. 45 5 53 5 49 8 5 1 32 5 5 55 5 49 8 5 4 1 30 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
San's decl. N.	2008 2008 3128 3138	25 44 68 25 7 4 4 25 26 18 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	14 4 51 19 28 29 5 35 42 36	19 33 56 27 33 17 10 4 46 49	23 32 0 12 13 29 13 29	0 55 12 0 56 43 1 20 7 1 43 31 2 3 6 54 2 53 37
Day of Week.						SSFT AT
Day of Year.						2068 25 2069 26 270 27 271 28 272 29 273 30

10th M	ON'	rH.			0	C	T	() I	3]	E J	R	,	18	3 (6						31	D	A.	YS.
MOON'	s Pi	IAS		_ .		ost	on.	12	NEV		ORI	ζ.	W AS	H".	ro	٧.	СН	ARI	Es.	'N	-	14 11	on		eri
Third Qu New Mo First Qu Full Moo Third Qu	on - arter on		- 1	8 16 23 30	1 0 4 7	14 39 29	ev. ev. ev.		н. 1 0 4 7	27 17			1 11 11 4 7 9	50 15 5	ev	0.	0 11 4 6 9	38	n 3 n 3 e 3 e	10. V. V.	1	1 9 17 25	11	4 4 4	7 10 5 2
NORTH enneave, as, Missis-	H. W.	1. 13°.				9 9						11 29	morn.	1 12	5	00 1	- c	5 56	6 47	7 32	8 25	9 17	3 - 1	ev. 1	
5955	Moton Riner	- E	0		59	3.00		33	7 00	2 00	33	00 9	3 2	morn.	0 25,	1 23	22.53	282	rises.	6 9	2-1	3	00.00	5	57
CHARLES'N Carolina, Geo., Alaba	SUN S'TS,	5 45	10 1	ت تن	101	5 3 39	10		0.10	510	5	0	5 5 26	5 25	5 24	10 m	5 22	5 19	5 18		0		45 13	55 12	65 11
5000	SUN RISKS	25 S. R.	KO K	3 13	iQ1	0 (10	9		9		9 0	0 9	9		9,	0 %		9	9		9 0		6 6 1	an.
INGTON;	MOON S. RISES,	м. н. м. 43.11 52	2 morn	9 1 53	37 2 5	(3) ± (2) ± (3) (3)	S sets.	9	10	- 00	00	0	3 =	I 🖂	18 0 1	0	2 2 2		186		(C)	- 0	500	4 10 4	2 11 48
WASHIN Maryld, Ken'y, M	SUN SUN RISES, SETS.	55 55 55	99	585	59 5	0 10	25	رن ا ئ:	4 K	6 6	7.5	00 ¢	10.0	1115	15.5	13.5	17.0	16.5	18,5	19.5	20.5	012		22.52	6 25 5 6 55 5
II.	W.	2 K.	5		t-	333	12	55	ر د د	40	23	ű.	1 6 6	59	99	3	4 5		31	10	123	4.	÷ 5	48	1 48
CITY P	MOON II	11 48	In.	1 51 5	55	38	200	15	200	i en	45	33	11 16 1						_				9 40 10	10 43 ev.	45.
N. YORK CITY; ladelphin, Conn., Jersey, Penula, Indiana, and Illi	SUN	R. ₩.	5 41	2000	5 36	2 2	5 31 8	5 30	200	5 25	5 23	250	5 20	5 17	5 16	5 14	5 15	5 10	5 9	5	9	ψ.	e re e e	5. C	4 50
	SUN		<u>ا</u> ٢	212	9	9 4	9	9	9	9	9	9		9	9	9	0 4		9	9	9	9	ي د	9	20 6 28
NEW ENG- York State, Wisconsin, Oregon.	BOSTON	4 5 19	91	- 00	6		Ξ	E	6.0	-		0) 6	15 6 30	5	9	-	00	9 00	10		ev.	_ <	200) ~J	10 0
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Fort Sumter.



The incessant rain of red-hot shot and shell set fire to the little fortress. Within, it glowed like a furnace. Its brave defenders, amid the crashing of mortar, the crumbling of brick, and the hot flames, scorched, suffocating, and starving, with no hope of reinforcement, surrendered at last to their rebel foe. With colors flying, drums beating, and a salute of fifty guns, the stars and stripes were lowered, and Major Anderson with his gallant band evacuated the fort.

Who does not remember the throbs and throes of the nation when the wires flashed the news east, west, north, and south? The governor of South Carolina was serenaded. With words of triumphant congratulation he addressed the crowd. "We have humbled the flag of the United States," he cried, "and it is the first time in the history of the country that it has been humbled. It has triumphed for seventy years; but to-day it has been humbled, and humbled before the glorious little state of South Carolina; and under the protection of Providence and the orders of Gen. Beauregard, you will have the proud gratification of seeing the palmetto flag raised upon that fortress, and the Confederate flag of these free and independent states side by side with it; and they shall float there for ever, in defiance of any power that man can bring against it." The air was filled with frenzied and exultant shouts.

Wherefore did South Carolina enter on this bloody contest? Her own answer is clear and explicit: For no other purpose than to maintain an aristocracy through the institution of slavery. But was slavery thus to triumph? was it to split this noble and beautiful land in two, and set up its hideous power over the best and largest half? No, no! From all the rivers and valleys of the free states rang out, No, no! From the farm and the workshop, No, no! From the fireside and the hillside, No, no! From the sanctuary and the school, No, no! From the legislative hall and the log-cabin, No, no! God forbid!

"To arms! to arms!" Brave men, with burning hearts, hurried to the call. Husbands and brothers, fathers and sons left their all to rally around the dear old flag. From chapel and closet, from homes and hearts, prayer like a cloud went up to God for his blessing on the national cause. Four long years of civil war! Millions mourn for their slain. Our soil is red with blood. Towns and villages have been razed, fruitful fields turned to deserts, whole states ravaged by avenging armies; dark, breathless, terrible days. But through it all, the old flag, blessed be God, slowly yet surely wins the day. City after city, and fortress after fortress, robbed from the nation, falls before its steady advance; and on the 18th of February, 1865, the rebel flag is struck from Sumter. Ah, the governor of South Carolina left a just and righteous God out of his calculations when he proclaimed that the flag of slavery should "float for ever, in defiance of any power that man could bring against it."

The 14th of April, the anniversary of Sumter's surrender, comes round. Four years, and what now? Charleston is in ruins; desola-

tion is brooding over her habitations; dismay has come upon the hearts of those who plotted treason in her streets; and the crowds who rejoiced in it are peeled and scattered and dead. But there are sounds of jubilee in the air. The harbor is full of vessels in gay attire; gunboats and monitors are dressed in bunting; thousands, with glowing hearts, are standing on the crumbled and demolished parapets of Sumter—to witness what? The restoration to its old place on the fort of the very flag which the gallant Anderson lowered before the traitorous foe. He had well kept the seamed and seared charge. It was now dear to him as life and honor. "And now I am privileged," he said, "to fulfil this wish of my heart cherished through four years of bloody war. Thank God, I have lived to see this day. My heart is filled with gratitude to Almighty God for the signal blessings which he has given us-blessings beyond number. May all the world proclaim, 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will towards men;" and seizing the halliards, Gen. Anderson ran up the flag. As its crimson folds kissed the breeze, tears of joy brimmed all eyes, shouts of joy rent the air-the dear old flag, tattered and battered, but not dishonored, only consecrated anew with the blood of liberty. As it reached its heights. Sumter fired a salute of a hundred guns, while Moultrie, Putnam, and Johnson boomed their joy over the dethroned rebellion.

"When our flag came down," said the distinguished orator of the day, "four years it lay brooding in darkness. In that seclusion it dedicated itself to liberty. When it went down, four millions of people had no flag. To-day it rises, and four millions of people cry out, 'Behold our flag!' It is a gospel to the poor; it heals our broken hearts; it preaches deliverance to the captive; it gives sight to the blind; it sets at liberty them that are bruised. No more disunion, no more secession, no more slavery."

In the name of God, we lift up our banner and dedicate it to peace, reunion, and liberty, now and for evermore. And let all the people say, Amen.

Never let me forget that there is nothing really desirable but the favor of God and true holiness. Every thing else brings cares, trouble, and dangers. Woe is me. I never went into vain company, but I fell into sin, either by conformity to the world, or by want of charity, or by a carnal mind.

Mrs. Fry.

Let the Christian learn to make a distinction between cheerfulness and levity. Remember we are commanded to avoid *foolish talking* and jesting, and that it is possible to be happy, cheerful, affable, and kind, without any trifling or levity.

Natue of the Bible.

Come and look at a map of the world, and see what a tale it tells. Which are the countries where the greatest amount of ignorance, superstition, immorality, and tyranny is to be found at this very moment? The countries in which the Bible is a forbidden or neglected book; such countries as Italy and Spain and the South American states. Which are the countries where liberty and public and private morality have attained the highest pitch? The countries where the Bible is free to all, like England, Scotland, and the United States. Yes, when you know how a nation deals with the Bible, you may generally know what a nation is. Oh that the rulers of some nations did but know that a free Bible is the grand secret of national prosperity, and that the surest way to make subjects orderly and obedient, is to allow a free passage to the living waters of God's word. Oh that the people of some countries did but see that a free Bible is the beginning of all real freedom, and that the first liberty they should seek after is liberty for the apostles and prophets-liberty to have a Bible in every house and a Bible in every hand. Well said Hooper, "God in heaven and the king on earth have no greater friend than the Bible." It is a striking fact, that when British sovereigns are crowned, they are publicly presented with the Bible, and told, "This book is the most valuable thing this world affords."

"As I grow older," says a distinguished preacher, "I do not recede from a sense of the need of theology, but I intensify in my conception of the need of the simple virtues, as they are called, and of no one more than that of truth, not only in the inward parts, but outwardly in the work. The habit of yea, yea, and nay, nay, is but very poorly formed in this country. All throughout the national character the habit of not waiting to think before using words, the habit of saying one thing and meaning another, the habit of equivocation, of half-speaking, of exaggeration, of suppression, is fearfully prevalent. And I hold that among the things that should occupy the attention of Sabbath-schools and common schools and pulpits, is the indoctrination of this people in the necessity and simplicity and beauty of speaking the truth always."

WE all of us have two educations, one of which we receive from others; another, and the most valuable, which we give ourselves. It is this last which fixes our grade in society, and eventually our actual value in this life, and perhaps our fate hereafter.

MANY are fond of ministers who are not fond of Christ. McCheyne.



The Ship on Fire.

Non is fire the least of ocean perils. Nothing can exceed the horrors of a ship on fire. It was on the morning of the 24th of August, 1848, that the ship New World, Capt. E. Knight, weighed anchor in the Mersey, off Liverpool, and went down the river. A few moments after, the Ocean Monarch, commanded by Capt. Murdock, bound to Boston, also weighed anchor, and proceeded a little in advance of the New World down the channel. They were two of the finest and largest ships afloat, both having able commanders, efficient officers and crews, and filled with emigrants. Evidently there was to be a trial between them this voyage, to determine which of the two could beat; the ships were so nearly alike in build and tonnage, that only some favoring circumstances could make one a victor.

It was about 12 o'clock when one of the passengers on the New World discovered the Ocean Monarch several miles on the larboard quarter, apparently enveloped in smoke. Could she be on fire? Presently Capt. Knight and his officers examined her with a glass. "Is the Ocean Monarch on fire?" "It is nothing else," replied the captain. Horrible! On fire, with more than three hundred souls on board! By this time the whole aft was enveloped in smoke and flame, and the flames were advancing forward with awful rapidity.

The New World stood for the burning wreck. "Never while memory lasts can I forget that awful hour," exclaims a passenger on the New World. "As our ship neared the burning vessel, we could distinctly see the flames approaching the bow, and crowding the horrified passengers forward, until they were huddled together in heaps, like sheep for the slaughter. As soon as we were near enough the scene of disaster, Capt. Knight sent his boats, one a life-boat, with orders not to return while there was a living being on the burning ship. Though we had been out so short a time, the captain an hour before had had the boats put in perfect order. The oars were all in the boats and fastened, and the india-rubber buoys of the life-boat freshly inflated: every thing in readiness for immediate use. The captain afterwards said he hardly knew how it was that he attended to this business so directly on leaving port. But the great All-Father knew; for these boats, manned by brave seamen, saved scores of human beings from inevitable death both by fire and water. Beneath the decks the fire spread like a raging volcano, while the flames leaped and roared through the rigging. The wheel-house being soon destroyed, access to the rudder was cut off, and in consequence the ship became unmanageable. Under these circumstances they let go her anchor, which held her fast in one position. But so intense was the heat, that the

huge iron cable was red hot for some feet; and there being a heavy sea, it was extremely dangerous for the boats to go near her. When the mainmast and foremast fell, carrying away the rigging connected with the bowsprit, many poor creatures fell into the ocean, like apples from the limb of a tree when shaken, most of whom perished. Such was the progress of the flames, that others who stood upon the forecastle were suddenly precipitated into the burning mass beneath them, and consumed."

The fire, it was thought, originated from a pipe. There had been smoking among the emigrants, which as soon as known was strictly forbidden. And it was instantaneous. Five minutes after it was discovered, the whole stern of the ship was in flames. One hundred and seventy-eight persons perished. Two hundred and eighteen were saved by the heroic and timely efforts of the boats and other craft which came to the rescue.



"The Old Church at Home."

We stopped at Buffalo. A good man had just died there, whose generous devotion to the cause of temperance three of our large cities

will not soon forget; his piety all men honored, and his death-bed had been the opening door of heaven. He had gone out in early life from "the old church at home."

In the next large city, we unexpectedly met a young man who for several years had been a serious hearer of the word of God in "the old church at home," and for the few last months of his stay that word had seemed to lay hold of his conscience with unusual power. He went west. What of you now? we asked; and we learned with a glad surprise that he was the newly-elected deacon of a church, and one of five in building a new house of worship. The stamp of our church must have been on his religious character. What is it? is the startling question. The young are going out from us, bearing our impress, and restamping it upon other communities. Is it that of sound, scriptural piety?

We next found ourselves in the cottage home of a toiling missionary in the service of the Sunday-school Union, and in part supported by our children of "the old church at home." We accepted a seat in his wagon to visit his log-cabin Sabbath-schools among the timber. And when we saw how he was scattering Bibles in godless neighborhoods, setting up libraries in bookless clearings, stirring up the consciences of stray and almost graceless Christians, gathering great families of children under Sabbath influences, we felt there was power in the pennies from "the old church at home;" and we wish all the children could see how the rills of their little charities are gurgling over the prairies in streams of healing and redeeming power.

Hundreds of miles further west, and we worshipped on the Sabbath in a large and flourishing church. Tarrying at the services of the school, we recognized in the superintendent the fervent tones and illuminated countenance of a Christian friend who once sat by our side in "the old church at home." He too was planted in a young western city, the active and untiring upholder of the sanctuary, the Sabbath-school, the prayer-meeting, and all the religious associations which follow in their wake to bless and elevate the world.

We find ourselves in the interior of Wisconsin, on one of the great wheat tracts of the west. A little church had been gathered on the borders of the prairie, of fourteen members. Eight belong to one family—brothers, sisters, father, and mother. We went to the house of one of these brothers, a log-cabin of one room, with a chimney of stones outside, and in the sturdy proprietor we beheld a Sabbath-school teacher, a subscriber to some of the best journals in the country, a tract-distributer, and a Christian who does not shrink from walking five miles in bad weather to a little prayer-meeting. He too went out from our "old church at home." And thus the churches in the east

are scattering broadcast over the west, men, Christian men and Christian women, to be representatives of their piety and doctrines to new communities, towns, and cities—scions of the parent stock taking root in new soils, to bear fruit of its kind, to enrich or to imbitter the land.

In the light of this great fact, how anxious should we be to maintain uncorrupted doctrine, scriptural piety, and intelligent zeal in "the old churches at home."



Harry was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. Indeed he was her all, and all that a dutiful and loving son could be. When the war broke out, Harry did not answer the President's call; but his soul was stirred to its very depths, for his country was his pride

and joy. He had travelled far and wide—in the western clearings, among the pineries of the north, the gold diggings of California, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania. He rejoiced in what his country was, and was yet to be under the noble government founded by our fathers. But now slavery was striking it a death-blow; and when defeat seemed for a while to befall our arms in this great conflict, Harry felt that he could no longer sit in ease at home. He took his rifle and began to practise at long range. His mother knew what it meant. Harry must go. She could not plead a need for his help, for they had enough and to spare; nor could she forbid his going. Dear as his life was to her, it was no dearer than the lives of other sons to other tender mothers.

Harry joined the sharp-shooters, and was sent to the army of the Potomac. A truer patriot it had not. Harry wrote often. After every battle, tidings came at the earliest date to assure his mother of his safety.

At last came that dark and perilous hour when the rebel general Robert Lee, flushed with hope, headed his army for the north. He entered Pennsylvania, and began his work of ruin. The army of the Potomac followed hard after. They met at Gettysburg, and for three days the battle raged and blood flowed like rivers. Harry was shot and taken captive. A day and a half he was in the rebel lines, wounded, bleeding, weak, and worn. How did it fare with him? Only one thing is known. Amid the carnage and confusion, the shock and strife of the battle-field, Harry found one to administer to his needs. A friendly hand gave a cup of cold water to cool his parched lips and hot tongue. It was all he wanted, asked for, and hardest to get on that dry and dusty day when thousands of wounded men were gasping for "water, water." They too, who a few moments before were eager to destroy each other, now met as brothers, pitying and tender as women.

In the changing fortunes of the battle-field, Harry was recaptured and among his comrades again. Beneath the shade of a large tree, in a field hospital tent, his leg was amputated, and he died in the operation; another noble life on the altar of his country. Thank God, they have not been an unavailing sacrifice. A little book which he kept in his pocket for daily reading—a verse of Scripture for every day—was sent home to his mother. His last reading, the day before the battle, was marked. What was it?

"Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

Ah, did not that little deed of kindness amid the cruel hostilities of the battle-field float down from heaven with the sweet assurance of a love that "never faileth?"



"Thy Will be Jane."

We watched beside her little couch
With tearful eyes and struggling breath,
And vainly, in our wild despair,
We strove with death.

In agony we prayed to God,
"Oh spare, Oh spare our little one;"
And then by faith we tried to say,
"Thy will be done."

Our breaking hearts would scarce consent, Our quivering lips could scarce repeat; At last we bowed submissively At Jesus' feet.

Then, as we watched, a heavenly light
Beamed from her large and lustrous eyes,
Through which the soul serenely passed
Beyond the skies.

God took the little sufferer home;
A year of her sweet life was given
To us on earth, and now she dwells
With Christ in heaven.

We laid her wan and wasted form

Beneath the whispering leaves to rest;

The angels gently placed her soul

On Jesus' breast.

We love her still, and fondly keep
The little clothes she used to wear,
Her pretty playthings, and a lock
Of silken hair.

We love her still with hallowed love, Refined and purified by grief— By sorrow that alone in prayer Can find relief.

God help us in these bitter hours;
We cannot bear our grief alone;
Help us, though stricken, still to say,
"Thy will be done."

Is Conversation on the Mane?

The ancient art of talking is falling into decay. People now-a-days have something else to do than talk; not only do they live in such a hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to the weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home, they read; if they journey by rail, they read; if they go to the sea-side, they read; young folks are seen stretched underneath trees, and upon the banks of rivers, poring over pages; on the tops of mountains, in the desert, or within forests—everywhere men now pull printed sheets from their pockets, and in the earliest, latest, highest occupations of life, they read. The fact is incontestably true, that modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great delusion of the present time; it has become a sort of lay piety; according to which the perusal of volumes reckons as good works. It is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century. Chambers.

Popular opinions are often true, but seldom or never the whole truth. They are a part of the truth; sometimes a greater, sometimes a smaller part; but exaggerated, distorted, and disjointed from the truths by which they ought to be accompanied or limited. Heretical opinions, on the other hand, are generally some of these suppressed or neglected truths, bursting the bonds which kept them down, and either seeking reconciliation with the truth contained in the common opinion, or fronting it as enemies, and setting themselves up with similar exclusiveness as the whole truth.



Carlo and the Baby.

"Come, Carlo, come and take the baby out to ride." Carlo jumps up and wags his tail. Carlo is a great wag. He loves the baby dearly. I believe he thinks the baby came for him to take care of. George has made a harness for Carlo, and he contrives somehow or other to tackle him on to the baby's basket-carriage, and off Carlo trots, basket, baby, and all. It is hard to tell which is happiest, Carlo, Willie, George, or I.

When we stop, he goes round to the side of the carriage, puts up his paws and looks in, as much as to say, "How do you like that, little Master Willie?" Willie pats him, and answers, "Good Carlo, dear Carlo;" and this pleases him mightily.

Sometimes Willie is left altogether in his care, out on the green, and it is curious to see what care he takes. If any strange person comes up to speak to Willie, Carlo starts up and keeps his eye on him. If somebody he does not like the looks of—dogs, you know, have their likes and dislikes pretty strong—comes near the baby, he utters a low growl, as much as to say, "Hands off, sir."

Carlo is so trusty. Indeed, he always tries to do the best he knows how. He looks and looks, if he does not quite understand; "looks asking," George says; and when he finds out what you want him to do, how quickly he minds, and seems so pleased to mind.

I wish some boys and girls would take pattern of Carlo.

A King's Baughter.

A poor but very pious woman once called to see two rich young ladies. They too loved the Lord. Without regard to her mean appearance, they received her with great kindness into their splendid drawing-room, and sat down to converse with her upon religious subjects. While thus engaged their brother entered the room. He was a gay, proud, thoughtless youth, and looked much astonished at their unusual guest. One of them rose up with dignity, and said, "Brother, don't be surprised; this is a king's daughter, only she has not got her fine clothes on."

REMEMBER Christ's time of love: when thou wast naked, then he chose thee. Canst thou ever have a proud heart?

VISIT sick beds and deserted souls much; they are excellent teachers in experience.

HUMILITY without firmness is cowardice; but courage without humility is presumption.

Pascal.



A Neglected Scratch.

A man, at work one day, happened to get a slight scratch on the back of his hand. A moment's attention to it might have healed it in a day or two. It was, however, neglected. A slight inflammation appeared, which a single poultice might have reduced, but it was neglected. The whole hand became inflamed, and should have had the best medical care, but it was neglected. The arm and shoulder and back were seized with pain, and now all was alarm and confusion. The most skilful physicians were sent for, and the only question now was, whether amputating the limb would save the man's life. The verdict

was, Too late. The disease had gained a mortal hold, and no human skill could arrest it.

Ah, is it not but too true also, that a bosom sin, a neglected duty, a small self-indulgence, easily eradicated and amended if taken in season, gets beyond control if neglected, and proves at last our ruin? Never did I feel this so forcibly as a few months since.

Sarah —— was one of the most beautiful girls at our —— school. Her parents were well to do. She married young, and to the man of her choice. But for every little trouble, for low spirits, for small illnesses, she sipped gin. The best bourbon was in her private closet. It seemed a small matter—only a medicine. No danger surely could lurk there. At any moment it was within her control to dispense with it. But the taste gained, the habit grew; the inflammation extended unawares. At last—yes, at last it bit like a serpent, and stung like an adder.

And the last I heard of Sarah ----, she was a common sot.

Christian Mork.

Consider this fact: What if you have only an hour in a week which you could devote to doing good in your neighborhood? In that one hour you could visit a sick neighbor, or throw yourself in the way of some careless neighbor, to whom you might speak a word in season; and thus at the end of the year you would have left fifty-two testimonies for God in that circle where God has placed you, and by the claims of which he will judge you. Now let conscience say, in prospect of that judgment, could you redeem an hour for that purpose? Do not say No, until you have duly considered how that negative will look in the light of eternity, and how it would sound in heaven. It is sure to recur to your immortal memory there, and to be sifted to the bottom by your perfect conscience. Unless therefore you are quite sure that they will confirm the negative, when they decide in the presence of all the saved, and with the knowledge of all the lost, do not utter or whisper it now.

When Whateley, archbishop of Dublin, was near his end, "It is a great mercy," said a clerical friend who sat beside him—"it is a great mercy, my lord, that, though your body be weak, your intellect is vigorous still." "Don't talk to me any more about my intellect," cried the dying prelate; "there is nothing now for me except Christ."

Half of the unhappiness in the world proceeds from little stoppages—from a duct stopped up, or from food pressing in the wrong place.



An English consul, fifteen hundred miles up the Nile, hunting one day, came suddenly upon a flock of these strange birds. Of course he was anxious to obtain a live specimen. They refused, however, to be

caught alive, and he gave orders to his Arab hunters to procure some of their eggs. The hens hatched them; but ah, the poor hens were sadly puzzled by the outlandish ways of their ugly brood. As they grew, a boy was detailed to look after them; and the boy and the birds had fine fun together, they enjoying a scamper at his heels, rattling their huge bills with the liveliest demonstrations of enjoyment. Two birds only out of five reached England, where they were placed in the Zoological Gardens for the study of the ornithologists, whose duty it became to give them a name and assign their locality among the tribes of the air. Henceforth they are known as Balæniceps rex, certainly a hard name to go by, which, interpreted, means "the whale-headed king;" suggested by the upper bill, which looks like the head of a whale, or rather more like a fisherman's boat bottom up.

Are Non in a Strait?

It is possible that you are entangled in the meshes of a present difficulty, to the unravelment of which no clue presents itself, and from which there appears no way of escape. Human ingenuity is baffled. creature strength fails, all earthly means are exhausted, and you are at your wit's end. Behold your remedy; how near, how simple-Go and tell Jesus. Take your difficulty and spread it before the Lord. Your appeal to his compassion, and your believing reliance upon his promise, will secure on your bchalf infinite wisdom and omnipotent strength. Listen to the divine declaration, simple faith in which will raise you above your circumstances, "Behold, I am the Lord, the God of all flesh; is any thing too hard for me?" Then what is your present entanglement, great though it be, to Him "with whom nothing is impossible?" In a moment, and by a way transcending all your thoughts and conceptions, he can "pluck your feet out of the net," and bring you into a "large place where there is no straitness." Pore not despondingly over your obstacles; faint not under your adversity; sit not down stunned and paralyzed upon the stone of difficulty, asking, "Who will roll it away?" Here is your effectual remedy; adopt it in faith, and you shall be delivered-Go and tell Jesus. Winslow.

A GREAT TRUTH FOR THE EDIFICATION OF IDLERS.—No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him. There is always work, and tools to work withal, for those who will.

Children can assist learned men by observing the habits of birds and insects, and making their various discoveries known.



Chapel and home at Freedmen's Village.

A vast work is thrown upon the nation in the education and training for Christian citizenship of four millions of freedmen. Happily there is no backwardness in the work. It is even one of the humors of fashion, so often at variance with good sense, good judgment, and honest labor, to teach the freedmen; and many a highly educated young woman, whose life might otherwise have been wasted in parlor ease, is ennobling herself by engaging in it. If teachers at the North are willing, there seems to be no less readiness among the women at the South to volunteer their services, as we learn from the statistics of the Southwestern Freedmen's Society.

And indeed the alacrity and earnestness of the pupils might well make the business an agreeable one. We have known old men sweat over their spelling-books with unfaltering purpose. We have seen a regiment, whose rough benches, strewn with slates, primers, and Bibles, gave proof of hard-won mastery over these new tools of freedom.

Perhaps one of the fullest carried out and most systematic agencies in this work is that of the American Tract Society at Freedmen's Village, on Arlington Heights, on the south side of the Potomac, opposite Washington. The village numbers nearly three thousand souls. Comfortable houses have been built by the government, each capable of holding four families. Here is a ground-plan and section of the house. The chimney is in the middle. The rooms are of good size, whitewashed, and comfortably furnished.





The picture furnishes a view of the chapel, which is used both for school and Sabbath worship. Five hundred children can be well accommodated, though sixty more are sometimes crowded in. On the left is the "Providence Home," for aged and infirm negroes. Many such came into our lines, and were in great suffering. Christian hearts in Providence, Rhode Island, devised this charity. It has forty or fifty inmates. The government provides rations and nurses, and the Tract Society exercises care for their religious welfare. Mrs. H. E. Simmons of Providence is matron. The school is under the faithful and efficient management of Mr. Simmons, whose heart is in the good work.

Use Me.

Make use of me, my God;
Let me not be forgot—
A broken vessel cast aside,
One whom thou needest not.

I am thy creature, Lord,
And made by hands divine;
And I am part, however mean,
Of this great world of thine.

All things do serve thee here,
All creatures, great and small;
Make use of me, of me, my God,
The weakest of them all.

News of the President's Jeath in our Village.

A heavy, hurried tread on the stair, and a friend entered. Never can we forget her look of horror. "Dreadful news!" she ejaculated. About our own it could not be. If of hers, why here? We stood still gazing, nor dared ask.

"President Lincoln is dead—assassinated last night at Washington!" Dead! A strange dull, leaden sound. Dead! A vague, bewildered, stunning feeling. Dead! Not dead. The pure morning air still freighted with the echoes of victory; peace yearning and throbbing in every heart; and Lincoln dead! No; it is a hoax, a canard. Somebody has been dreaming of Persian perfidies, of Italian treachery and stilettoes; too much history has made him mad.

Assassination at the capital! Assassination of our great-hearted leader and his prime-minister, in *this* country and age! Never, never!

We went out into the streets to learn what it meant. The rumor had just got wind in every direction. The lawyer left his brief, the minister his sermon, the doctor his patients, the drayman his cart, the clerk his counter, with, "What does it mean?" agitating, confounding, shocking every countenance. Men were crouching together by threes and by fours, with brimming eyes, aghast and speechless.

The morning papers came in. It was so. The bells tolled; flags at half-mast. We began faintly to comprehend it. President Lincoln was dead! with millions ready to defend him, yet dead. Looking into the promised land of peace, and dead! Just entering his new career of statesmanship, and dead! Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator, the wise, the true, the trusting, the sagacious, the good.

Never did death seem so stern, so pitiless, so crushing. What sor-

row filled our little town. Everybody felt that a heavy, personal bereavement had suddenly fallen upon him. Strong men wept.

"The first time I looked into his kind, honest face, I loved him," exclaimed a gentleman. "I have had three interviews with him since, and each time I loved him more. He has a big heart."

"I thought I knew what sorrow was when I lost my mother," said an adopted citizen; "I thought I knew what sorrow was when I lost my child; I thought I knew what sorrow was when I lost my wife; but this," he said, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, "this is the heaviest of all."

How sober were our streets all that day. There was no joking at the corners; men spoke in low tones, or were silent; the boys forsook their plays; all pleasure made a solemn pause. Friends clasped each others' hands in tearful sympathy. At home little was said; one feeling absorbed the heart, and every thing else was stale, intrusive, and jarring.

"All that are about him bemoan him; and all that know his name say, How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod!"

Read the Bible with humility.

Open your heart as you open your book, and say, "Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth." Resolve to believe implicitly whatever you find there, however much it may run counter to your prejudices. Resolve to receive heartily every statement of truth, whether you like it or not. Beware of that miserable habit of mind into which some readers of the Bible fall. They receive some doctrines because they like them; they reject others because they are condemning to themselves, or to some lover, relation, or friend. At this rate the Bible is useless. Are we to be judges of what ought to be in the word? Do we know better than God? Settle it down in your mind that you will receive all and believe all, and that what you cannot understand you will take on trust. Remember, when you pray, you are speaking to God, and God hears you; but remember, when you read, God is speaking to you, and you are not to answer again, but to listen.

The Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact between the people of the different states in their sovereign capacities; but a government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, creating a direct relation between itself and individuals.

Daniel Webster.

The word of God is like a river whose water is shallow enough for a lamb to wade, and deep enough for an elephant to swim.



Who can count the tears or compute the sorrows of a life-long bondage; that unutterable yearning for liberty which all history proves to be an instinct, and which we have declared an inalienable right? No disclosures of the war are more affecting than the universal welcome given to our armies by the poor slaves: "We prayed for yer." "We expected yer." "Is dis yer? Blessed Jesus!" with songs of joy and thanksgiving gushing from hearts which have been penetrated by a longing such as we shall never be able in any circumstances to conceive.

When the war began, there was from the beginning an element of success which we were slow to perceive or reckon on—the silent prayers, the eager looking for, the hearty sympathy of four millions of bondmen—a sympathy proved, on every possible occasion, by acts of fidelity, and aid in every form to our wounded, suffering, beleaguered, and captive soldiers.

Poor hunted, heart-broken Milly, thy prayers are heard. The sacrificial blood of thousands has flowed to purchase the redemption of thy people; and thy last-left little one is thine own by all the sacred rights of motherhood. It can never be torn from thy side like the rest, to be sold and bought on the auction-block

Recipe for a Wounded Spirit.

Time heals all things; yet it depends much on us in our suffering, whether time shall send us forth healed indeed, but maimed and crippled and callous; or whether, looking to the great Physician of sorrows, and coworking with him, we come forth stronger and fairer even for our wounds.

One orphan child taken in, to be fed, clothed, and nurtured, may save a heart from freezing to death; and God knows the war has made but too many orphans.

It is easy to subscribe to an orphan asylum, and go on in one's despair and loneliness. One destitute child housed, taught, and cared for, and tended personally, will bring more solace to a suffering heart than a dozen maintained in an asylum. The child may not appreciate what is done for him; and yet it is a fact, that to redeem one human being from destitution and ruin, even in some homely every-day course of ministrations, is one of the best tonics and alteratives to a sick and wounded spirit.

One soul redeemed will do more to lift the burden of sorrow than all the blandishments and diversions of art, all the alleviations of luxury, all the sympathy of friends.

In politics, a party of order or stability, and a party of progress or reform, are both necessary elements of a healthy state of political life; until the one or the other shall have so enlarged its mental grasp as to be a party equally of order and of progress, knowing and distinguishing which is fit to be preserved from what ought to be swept away.

A Barrel a Month, or Lurg for Horrow.

A lady had long been by her husband's side, he an invalid needing her conversation and care. At last he died, and a void was left in her heart and home known only to those who have experienced it. She had the loving attentions of children, the attractions of friends, and competence; yet all these had their own places in her heart, and could not therefore fill the vacancy made by this loss. She mourned, and could not be comforted.

By and by it became a sad duty to make some disposal of her husband's ample wardrobe. What disposal? None in the family circle needed it; nor were there remoter friends to whom it could be offered. To sell the laid-off garments could not be thought of. What needy ones were there to whom they might prove a welcome supply? Her Lord knew, and he answered her question.

A distant missionary cast himself upon the promise of his Lord. His hard and scant-paid labors had sadly told upon his pockets, and it was no fault of his coat if the prairie cold had not frozen the warm current of his pious zeal. They did not, however, for he *trusted*. And what trusting heart has ever the Lord betrayed? Through the hidden telegraphs of his providence the widow learned the need.

"I see," she said; "the way is plain." A new interest was excited. The monotony of her grief was broken in upon. Sympathy for another proved a solace to her wound. She set herself at work preparing a box of clothing for the far-off home, happy in believing how the appropriation would have pleased her lost one. The box was sent, stocked with much that would suit a refined taste, as well as clothe and warm and supply immediate needs.

And did not its reception and the reply fill her heart with a new-found comfort? It almost seemed as if a fresh life dawned upon her soul. She felt as if she might and must live for others as she had never felt before. Her children, grown up to manhood and womanhood, no longer needed her mother-care; but there was work for her to do. How precious was the thought; for old truths, and even accustomed duties, viewed from new stand-points, are often clothed with a power and beauty unseen before.

Nor was she satisfied with once doing. What had proved so timely in one case might in another. Another need presented, and another box was sent. And thus, finding her work, she has sent away a barrel a month during the last six years.

Think of the missionary families blessed and benefited by the benefaction; and yet it would be hard perhaps to tell who were most blest, for in these labors of love her heart has found its true healing.

A barrel a month, for four, five, or six years, sent by one Christian woman to God's needy ones! We thought the Centre church in New Haven wrought marvellously when it sent, as the Home Missionary tells us, a barrel a month. But that was a church, and this a woman. She represented no church; only her barrel, I suppose, was often fed by those smaller currents of charity which might otherwise have dried up.

Is not this enough to quicken our tardy benevolence? A whole church sometimes finds it tough work to fill one barrel. How much conferring and contriving and begging and planning is necessary by those engaged in doing it. When we love Christ's work as we love ourselves, I suppose it will not be so. But when will that be? It is the "good time coming."

The Peter Caoper Bolden Wedding Fund.

Peter Cooper and his wife celebrated their "golden wedding"—fifty years of happy married life—on the 22d of December, 1863; and most nobly commemorated it by funding \$10,000, the yearly interest of which is to be divided, on the anniversary of their wedding, among the boys' and girls' lodging-houses and the industrial schools of New York, in the hope that it may in every sense be a "golden bounty," by keeping in the mind of every boy and girl who shares in the gift that golden rule which our blessed Lord has made the guide of true life: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Nor may it be amiss to repeat, what cannot indeed be too deeply imprinted upon our generation, that the generous donors especially desire that this rule be conscientiously applied to home life, and that children should begin early to be just and kind to each other and to their parents and teachers, that the foundations of a good character, which is the only guarantee of a useful and happy life, shall be laid upon the immovable basis of mutual love and charity. Thus habits of self-indulgence, leading only to miseries which increase with years, will be avoided, and toil and frugality will be made sweet by the reward of a good conscience and the respect of mankind.

Unele Nick.

Uncle Nick was a good man, but he found a great deal of fault, and especially with the current religion of the day.

"I want," says Uncle Nick, "and we all want, a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and

stealing—a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, sand from sugar, chickory from coffee, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk-cans."

"The religion that is to advance the world," says Uncle Nick, "will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles."

"I tell you," says Uncle Nick, "the religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given according to gospel, even if it should be according to law. It looks upon a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay, and who fails to pay on demand, with or without interest, as a liar."

Is not Uncle Nick pretty nearly right?

Since trifles make the sum of human things, And half our misery from our foibles springs; Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease, And few can save or serve, but all can please; Oh let the ungentle spirit learn from hence, A small unkindness is a great offence.

H. More.

Short Fermons.

It is said of an excellent man, whose ministry extended over twenty-eight years to one people, that the secret of his marked acceptableness as a preacher lay in the following things: "The transparent simplicity of his motive, the earnestness and vivacity of his manner, the exangelical substance, and the judicious brevity of his discourses. Almost invariably he brought his discourse within the half-hour."

AUGUSTINE was so careful not to speak evil of the absent, and not to encourage others in doing so, that he had the following distitch en graven on his table:

> "Far from this table be the worthless guest Who wounds another's fame, though but in jest."

What is a " Food Education ?"

Said Edward Everett, "I hold that to read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat, legible hand, and to be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to dispose at once with accuracy every question of figures which comes up in practice—I say, I call this a good

education. And if you add the ability to write pure, grammatical English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are helpless without them. They are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, all your fleshly attainments, a little natural philosophy, a little physiology, and a little geology, and all the other ologies and osophies are ostentatious rubbish." Is it not a fact that, in many of our common schools, reading, writing, geography, and grammar, combining with it the art of composition, are neglected in order to study these ologies and osophies?

hints to housekeepers.

In my tours about the country I have often had a virulent ill-will excited towards those works of culinary supererogation, cakes, pies, sweetmeats, etc., because I thought their excellence was attained by treading under foot and disregarding the five grand essentials, bread, butter, meat, vegetables, and tea. I have sat at many a table garnished with three or four kinds of well-made cake, compounded with citron and spices and all imaginable good things, where the meat was tough and greasy, the bread some hot preparation of flour, lard, salæratus, and acid, and the butter unutterably detestable. At such tables I have thought that if the mistress of the feast had given the care, time, and labor to preparing the simple items of bread, butter, and meat, that she evidently had given to the preparation of these extras, the lot of a traveller might be much more comfortable. Evidently she had never thought of these common articles as constituting a good table. So long as she had puff pastry, rich black cake, clear jelly and preserves, she seemed to consider that such unimportant matters as bread, butter, and meat could take care of themselves.

It seems impossible to get the idea into the minds of people, that what is called common food, carefully prepared, becomes, in virtue of that very care and attention, a delicacy, superseding the necessity of artificially compounded dainties.

The struggle after so-called delicacies comes from the poorness of common things. Perfect bread and butter would soon drive cake out the field.

Mrs. Stowe.

John Wilks was once asked by a Roman-catholic gentleman, in a warm dispute on religion, "Where was your church before Luther?" "Did you wash your face this morning?" inquired the facetious alderman. "I did, sir." "Then pray where was your face before it was washed?"

TRUTH can never be bought dear or sold cheap.

Baneful Influence of holidays.

I cannot share in the regrets of those persons who lament the absence of festivals and amusements in our country, says President Felton. What I have seen of their effects in Europe, east and west, has given me a strong distaste for them, and the worst possible opinion of their influence upon the moral, mental, and physical well-being of people. In the next place, the waste of money, in small sums to be sure, but swelling in the aggregate to immense amounts, helps to keep the people poor, and make them poorer. And finally, the frivolity, dissipation, and low habits everywhere encouraged by these festivals, crown the climax of grave objections to their observance, which, I think, must strike every reflecting person who travels with his eyes open through these countries. You will never again hear me lamenting the want of amusements in America, or finding fault with the serious countenances of our American people. The weekly rest of Sunday, Christmas, Thanksgiving, the anniversary of our Independence, and one or two other holidays, for the interchange of friendly salutations and the reunion of scattered families, are infinitely better than all the festivals in the calendars of the Catholic and Oriental countries.

Wearing Spectacles.

Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put off the evil day of wearing spectacles should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved and sees better, if, after reading a while, we direct the sight to some distant object, even for a minute. Great travellers or hunters are seldom near-sighted. Humboldt at eighty-seven could read unaided. Sailors can discern objects at a considerable distance with much distinctness, when a common eye sees nothing at all.

"The crowning feat, the kingliest act Of freedom, is the freeman's vote."

TIME is the only gift in which God has stinted us; for he never intrusts us with a second moment until he has taken away the first, and never leaves us certain of a third.

Believing on Christ is the most wonderful thing in the world. Put any thing of thine own to it, and thou spoilest it. Christ will not esteem it believing.

Bera Warship.

The spirit of man often groans beneath the weight of its own freedom. We want guidance; and if we find a man nobler and wiser than ourselves, we prostrate our affections before him. This hero-worship, as it is called, is almost a universal instinct. And Christ is the answer to it. Man will not do. We go through life finding guides, and rejecting them one after another, turning from them often with a recoil of disappointment. There is no disappointment in Christ. Christ can be our soul's sovereign. Christ can be our guide. Christ can absorb all the admiration which our hearts long to give. We want to worship man; but in the roll of ages, there has been but one man whom we can adore without idolatry—the man Christ Jesus.

KEEP a careful account of your personal and family expenses. It will help the household economies, and better enable you to be both just and generous. Above all, keep a daily account with God, lest at the final reckoning you have nothing to cover an eternal loss; for "what shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Peace.

The storm of conflict is over. The troubled waters have subsided, and peace is again arching our skies. Peace! Is not the word charged with a deeper meaning than it ever had before? The burden of how many sighs, the aim of how much prayer, the end of what a conflict!

Peace! the "unity of peace"—the entire body, with not a member wrenched off. Our whole country—not a remnant of the whole; not a part, not a portion. Not dismembered, divided, sundered, but one nation; unlike in parts—for without unlikeness there could be no unity—and yet one.

Peace—a "living peace." Not the peace of despotism, where every thing is stagnant and blighted under an iron rule; not the peace of despair, where foes lie side by side with all their animosities hushed as in death; not the peace of indifference and of moral torpor; but a living peace—the peace which springs from moral conflict and renovation; the peace of obedience to wholesome laws; the peace which comes from equal rights and true freedom; the peace which righteousness kisses, whereby a nation is exalted; the peace which blesses a people who shall make wisdom and knowledge the stability of its times and the fear of the Lord its treasure.

Then will the Lord give us that which is good, and our land shall yield her increase.

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	44	6.6	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania.	
	44	44	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia.	
	**	64	NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio.	
	**	44	SAMUEL H. MILLER, of Iowa.	
	66	66	DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.	
	6.6	44	NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine.	
	66	68	STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California.	

The Supreme Court holds one session annually at Washington, commencing on the first Monday in December.

Congress. - The apportionment made by Congress March 4, 1862, under the census of 1860, increases the number of Representatives to 241. There are also 9 Delegates from the Territories, who deliberate, but have no vote. The Senators are 72 in number, since the admission of Nevada as a state, Oct. 31, 1864. Each Senator and Representative is allowed \$6,000 compensation for each Congress, (two years,) deducting for absence; and \$8 for every 20 miles estimated distance from residence to the seat of Congress, allowed once a year only. The Thirty-ninth Congress terminates March 3, 1867.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD .- The United States government has 12 Envoys Extraordinary or Ministers Plenipotentiary to the leading foreign governments; 20 Ministers resident, and 2 Commissioners; 12 Secretaries of Legation; and over 250 Consuls and Commercial Agents. The number of similar agents of foreign governments resident among us is larger still.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—This is estimated in round numbers at \$3,000,-000,000-three thousand millions of dollars. This immense sum, with interest, can all be paid off in 25 years, without oppressive or burdensome taxation. Many financial schemers have proposed methods for its speedy extinguishment; while others of high authority contend that such a debt is a positive advantage to a nation. In any case it is not to be feared, so vast is the extent of our favored country, so boundless its agricultural and mineral resources, so rapidly increasing its population and development.

The public debt of Great Britain is about \$4,000,000,000; having been reduced only \$250,000,000 during the last 40 years.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY .- During the past year, the directors of the Crystal Palace, near London, have constructed a pneumatic railway, consisting of a brick-work tunnel or tube, about 600 yards long, 10 feet high, and 9 feet wide. This tube, which is capable of admitting an ordinary size railway carriage, is laid with a single line of rails, fitted with opening and closing valves at both extremities, and supplied with all the other requisite apparatus for propelling passenger trains on the pneumatic principle. The train may be said in fact to be blown through the tube on the down journey, and sucked through it on the return journey. The motion is throughout smooth, easy, and agreeable, and the stoppages are effected gently

wholly of the artist's own production, on any scale, comparatively inexpensive, and unaffected by a foul, moist atmosphere. It may be cleaned with a birch broom, and be as brilliant in color as we need have it.

STEEL SHIPS.—Two large ships, built of steel plates, were recently launched in the Mersey. Though some small vessels have been built of the same material, this is the first instance in which steel has been used for ocean ships. The steel now manufactured for ship-building purposes is said to have an advantage over iron, in being more ductile and malleable, as well as stronger and lighter. In one of the newly launched vessels, of 1,276 tons burden, the weight of steel used is 500 tons; whereas, if she had been constructed of iron, 800 tons of that metal would have been required.

THE AMERICAN FRIGATE New IRONSIDES.—During the service of this vessel in 1863, she was struck by the shots of the enemy 241 times, 140 of which thundered against her in the short period of two days; but she passed through the terrible ordeal without having sustained any serious damage, and with the loss of only one man killed. This is a most satisfactory evidence of her great powers of endurance. During the same period she discharged 4,561 rounds against the enemy.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The amount of maple sugar made in the United States in 1860 was, in round numbers, 39,000,000 pounds. The product of 1864, stimulated by the high price of cane sugar, was probably far in excess of that of 1860, or of any former year.

The Metrico of Decimal System of weights and measures, adopted years ago in France, is gaining ground in Europe, and was unanimously approved by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1864, for universal adoption; and numerous means were recommended to bring it to the familiar knowledge of the people. In the debate on this subject, it was stated that, at a recent Postal Congress at Parls, where sixteen governments of Europe and America were represented, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of a universal metric postal system; that the discordant systems of weights and measures in different countries make the science of one nation almost a sealed book to others; that a boy, taught arithmetic on the metric system, could make as much progress in ten months as in two years and ten months of study by the old systems; that the decimal system prevails throughout China, and was there believed to be of heavenly origin. So strong are the reasons for the proposed change, that it will doubtless in time be made, the new method being introduced in schools and in books, and gradually working its way to popular favor and universal adoption.

Shapows and Images.-If a wafer be laid on a surface of polished metal, which is then breathed upon, and if, when the moisture of the breath has evaporated, the wafer be shaken off, we shall find that the whole polished surface is not as it was before; for if we breathe again upon it, the surface will be moist everywhere except on the spot previously sheltered by the wafer, which will now appear as a spectral image on the surface. Again and again we breathe, and the moisture evaporates, but still the spectral wafer reappears. This experiment succeeds after a lapse of many months, if the metal be carefully put aside where its surface cannot be disturbed. If a sheet of paper on which a key has been laid be exposed for some minutes to the sunshine, and then instantaneously viewed in the dark, the key being removed, a fading spectre of the key will be visible. Let this paper be put aside for many months where nothing can disturb it, and then in darkness be laid on a plate of hot metal, the spectre of the key will again appear. A shadow cannot rest long upon any surface without leaving upon it an impression, which if undisturbed may frequently, by subsequent application of proper chemical agents, be made visible. In many cases we have ascertained what the appropriate agent is; our failure in others is due to the imperfection of our knowledge, and not to any impossibility in the operation. Time seems to have little influence on these effects. Thus landscapes and architectural views taken in Mexico, have been "developed" months subsequently; the images coming out, after the long voyage, in all their proper forms, and in all their contrast of light and shade. The photograph had forgotten nothing. It had equally preserved the contour of the everlasting mountains and the passing smoke of a bandit fire.

THE TELEGRAPH AS A METEOROLOGICAL INDICATOR.—"The electric telegraph is likely to render us henceforth a service which it has not until now been known to be capable of. A line of telegraph wires itself constitutes a better indicator of certain kinds of meteorological changos than any other we as yet know of. All persons at all familiar with electric telegraphy are aware that currents other than those proceeding from the batteries employed are

frequently passing along all lines of telegraph wires. They are derived from either the earth or the atmosphere, and are called 'earth-currents.' They are subject to great variations, and whenever the earth-currents are more irregular than ordinary, bad weather invariably follows, the degree of the irregularity of the earth-currents bearing always an exact relation to that of the storminess of the weather which they precede."

TELEGRAPHING BY MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.—The introductory report of the Patent Office for 1863 stated, "It is not too much to say that the days of telegraphing by the galvanic battery are numbered, and that the magneto-electric machine will ere long take its place for this as well as for many other purposes." Since then the Morse telegraph, between Washington and New York, has been worked with one of Beardslee's little magneto-electric machines, occupying space less than a cubic foot. The correspondence was kept up over the People's Line with perfect freedom for more than an hour, and the Morse operator rattled off the messages as if he were perfectly at home.

Another highly interesting development in magneto-electric science is the discovery and application of a new mode of ignition for purposes of blasting with powder. Hitherto torpedoes and other powder blasts, fired by electricity, have depended upon the ignition of a very fine platinum wire. When this had to be done through long circuits, or at a great distance, very large and expensive galvanic batteries were required, owing to the great diminution of the quantity of electricity. Now, however, powder has been fired through the distance of 100 miles by means of a little magneto-electric machine, occupying less than a cubic foot. This astonishing achievement has been accomplished by means so simple that electricians will wonder as much, if not more, than the uninitiated. It is done by a pencil-mark. The stroke of a common black-lead pencil on a block of wood is substituted for the platinum wire, and this disintegrated conductor, as it may be called, is so intensely ignited by the magneto-electric current as to set fire to the wood.

The application of this ingenious device within a suitably prepared cartridge, will be hailed as one of the most valuable contributions to mining and engineering operations of the present day.

PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPHIC CONSTRUCTION.—While citizens of the United States are engaged upon the great enterprise of constructing a line of telegraph to Europe via Behrings straits and the Amoor, the British government are pushing their great project of connecting London and Calcutta with the electric wire, to a speedy conclusion. Telegraphic communication has existed for two or three years between London and Constantinople, and recently a cable has been successfully submerged through the Persian gulf, which, with the exception of 160 miles of land line between Diwanyeh on the Euphrates and the Shat-el-Arab, the western terminus of the Persian gulf cable, completes the through telegraphic communication from the Thames to the Ganges.

Another route from England to India, in connection with the Persian gulf cable, passes through Russia by way of Tiflis to Teheran, thence to Ispahan and Shiraz, and joins the cable at Bushire.

When the Atlantic cable and the Russian line are successfully in operation, we shall have two separate routes to China and India—to the latter via London and Constantinople, via St. Petersburg and Teheran; and to the former via Russia line from Irkoutsk in Siberia to Pekin, and via the Persian gulf cable and India.

The Microscope.—It is hardly possible to conceive of any instrument producing more wonderful results than the microscope, which, by enabling us to see better, develops the extraordinary powers that are possessed by the human eye for adding to the facts which constitute the basis of those general laws which are the sciences of natural history and physiology. In the detection of minute forms of plants and animals, and in the unravelling of the minute structure of the organs of animals and plants, the microscope has rendered much service to science. A whole creation of minute plants and animals, having distinct organs and performing varied functions, has been added to our knowledge by the aid of this instrument. The observation of these minute forms of life has led to a more correct and satisfactory knowledge of the nature and forms of higher and more visible creations; and the views of disease, which are modifying the practice of medicine every day, are mainly owing to the formation of more correct theories of disease under the influence of the microscope.

MINUTE MAGNITUDES.—When we turn a serew once round in a nut or hole fitted to receive it, we at the same time push it forward to a distance equal to one thread of the screw; consequently, if the screw be turned only one-tenth round, it advances only one-tenth of the

distance between one thread and another. If there were a hundred threads to the inch, and the screw were turned only one hundredth part of a circumference, it would advance only one ten thousandsh part of an inch forward. Mr. Whitworth, an English mathematician, has contrived an apparatus which would detect the difference between the length of two bars, even if it were so minute as one millionth part of an inch. There is a screw with ten threads to an inch, a tangent-screw wheel with 400 teeth in its circumference, and a graduated circle with 250 divisions; these parts are so connected that a movement equal to one division of the circle causes an advance of the screw through a space of only one-millionth of an inch. So nice is the adjustment, that the standard yard, a square bar of steel, when placed in the machine, is so expanded by a touch of the finger, as to show an appreciable lengthening even under the influence of the small amount of heat thus imparted. The result is seen in many ways. Some years ago there was a difficulty in working metals to one-twentieth of an inch; but the one-thousandth of an inch is now worked as accurately as the one-twentieth was then.

THE COLOR OF TROUT.—Put a living black burn trout into a white basin of water, and it becomes, within half an hour, of a light color. Keep the fish living in a white jar for some days, and it becomes absolutely white; but put it in a dark-colored or black vessel, and although on first being placed there the white-colored fish shows most conspicuously on the black ground, in a quarter of an hour it becomes as dark-colored as the bottom of the jar, and consequently difficult to be seer.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE. -The inventor of this new process is M. Willème of Paris, and his establishment in that city devoted particularly to it, consists of a large circular room about 30 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, surmounted with a cupola, all of glass, to admit the greatest possible amount of light. All round the circular wall supporting the cupola are, at equal intervals, 24 cameræ obscuræ, by which 24 photographs of the person standing in the centre of the large round operating room are to be taken at the same moment; and after a few seconds in the required fixed position, the person is no more wanted. His statuette will be finished without his presence, in another part of the establishment, where the modelling is performed by the very ingenious process by which the block of clay is to take consecutively, all round, the various outlines of each of 24 photographs. Photograph No. 1 is placed in a magic lantern, and an enlarged image of it projected upon a screen. Near to this screen is a small circular table, turning upon a pivot, and divided round its circumference into 24 parts. Upon this little table is placed a block of modeler's clay, of sufficient size to allow of a bust or statuette of the required dimensions being cut from it; and between it and the screen is mounted a large pantograph, furnished at one end with the customary style or tracer, but with a sharp tool or cutter at the other end, occupying the place of the pen or pencil. Photograph, pantograph, and clay block being adjusted to their proper positions. the operator carefully guides the style over the outline of the enlarged photograph, and the cutting tool, exactly following every motion of the style, cuts the clay into a profile exactly corresponding to that of the photograph, and hence exactly similar to the contour of the original model or sitter as seen from the point occupied by camera No. 1. When this is done, the next photograph is brought before the magic lantern, the block of clay is turned 1-24th of the whole circle marked on its stand, another profile is imparted by the pantograph to the block of clay, and so on until the block has received all round the 24 outlines or the 24 photographs. The operation is finished as far as it relates to the employment of the photographs. The bust or the statuette produced by this means is a likeness which, although in a somewhat uneven state, no one can mistake. It is now necessary to smooth by hand, or by a tool, all the slight roughnesses produced by the various cuttings, and to soften down and blend the small intervals between the outlines or profiles. The bust or statuette once obtained can be easily multiplied by the ordinary means in use for producing plaster images, or it may be copied into marble or bronze to suit the taste and purse of its possessor. By varying the mechanical arrangements, it may be produced of colossal size, or diminished to an inch in height.

Photographic Ghosts.—A photographer may produce a ghost-like effect at pleasure. A sitter is allowed to remain in the focus of the camera only half the time necessary to produce a complete photograph; he then slips quickly aside, and the persons or furniture immediately behind him are then exposed to the action of the light. As a consequence, a faint or imperfectly developed photograph of the man appears, while the furniture is visible apparently through his body. With a little tact, a really surprising effect may be produced in this way.

DIAMOND CAMEO PHOTOGRAPHS.—This novelty is of the size of an ordinary card, and contains four portraits, each giving a different view of the face. Each portrait consists of a bust about an inch long, and three-quarters of an inch wide: two are side by side in the middle of the card, and two at the top and bottom. The top and bottom generally consist of a front face view and a three-quarter face view; while the others consist either of two entire profiles, one of the left and one of the right side of the face, or of a profile of one side and a ½ view of the other; but of course much variety in this respect is possible. But the especial peculiarity, and that which gives the cameo effect of the picture, is yet to be described: the oval containing each bust is punched into relief, so as to have a convex surface. The effect of this in giving the illusion of roundness and relief to the whole image, cannot be readily imagined by a person who has not seen it. It is difficult at first glance to believe that the features have not a special relief of their own, and the camee effect is perfect.

MINUTE PHOTOGRAPHS.—There are little photographic pictures, not larger than a pin's head, containing multitudes of portraits of distinguished persons; a focalizing apparatus produced them, and a microscope is necessary to render them visible.

UNEQUAL POWER OF THE ORGANS OF HEARING.—It appears from numerous trials on various individuals, that the hearing is generally best with the right ear. A similar difference in the power of the right and left eye is also more common than is generally supposed, as the impression made on the weaker eye is absorbed or dissipated by the stronger.

THE GREAT INDIAN CYCLONE OF 1864 .- On the night of the 1st of November, 1864, a cyclone or hurricane swept over the Bay of Bengal and the adjacent coasts, which, as regards power and destructive effect, was probably the most remarkable and terrific phenomenon of the kind which history has ever recorded. Sixty thousand persons, according to the official government reports, were destroyed by the immediate action of this storm, while an equal or greater number have probably died through its later and indirect influence. In the island of Saugor, out of 8,200 persons, but 1,200 have been left. Up the course of the Ganges the wave rushed, overwhelming the villages on the banks, and leaving the few who survived the flood to perish for want of food; their grain rotted and their crops were destroyed by the salt water, and they had no resource but to dic. But the scene of the greatest disaster appears to have been Masulipatam, about half way down the coast. In the wet season it is overflowed by the freshets of the Kistna, and it requires at all times to be protected from the ocean by sea walls and dykes. The centre of the hurricane passed within a mile of the devoted town at 10 P. M., in a night of utter darkness. Amid the storm of wind a tidal wave 13 feet higher than the highest tide-mark surmounted sea walls and dykes, and poured over the whole of the surrounding country. For an hour the water rose and covered nearly 800 square miles of the plain, and when it retired at 11, the work of destruction was done. The plain for 80 miles along the coast, and from nine to ten miles inland, had been submerged, and in one place the storm-wave had reached a spot 17 miles from the shore. We can only feebly picture to ourselves the desolation of the scene. The low-built houses of the natives had been washed away, and those which might have reached above the wave had been blown down by the fury of the storm. Whole villages were entirely destroyed; their inhabitants were drowned, their cattle were lost, their crops were buried beneath a thick deposit of mud and sand. In fort and town one-third of the inhabitants had perished. One thousand were drowned in the fort, and 15,000 in the town, and in the surrounding villages 20,000 more had met their death. The destruction of property caused by this storm at Calcutta and other places was immense; and effects of the visitation must remain impressed upon the country for years.

Invisible Rays of Solar and Electric Light.—Sixty-five years ago Sir William Herschel, permitting a sunbeam to pass through a glass prism, formed the colored spectrum of the solar light; and carrying a small thermometer through its various colors, he determined their heating power. He found this power to augment gradually from the violet to the red; but he also found to his surprise that the calorific action did not terminate where the visible spectrum ended. Placing his thermometer in the dark space beyond the red, he found the heating power there to be greater than in any part of the visible spectrum. This result was confirmed by others, and like every natural truth that can be brought to the test of experiment, the verity of Sir William Herschel's announcement was soon completely established.

At various intervals during the last ten years Prof. Tyndall has occupied himself with the invisible radiation of the electric light. The spectrum was formed by means of lenses and prisms of pure rock-salt. As in the case of the solar spectrum, the heat was found to aug-

ment from the violet to the red, while in the dark space beyond the red it rose to a maximum. The position of the maximum was about as distant from the extreme red in the one

direction as the green of the spectrum in the opposite one.

Having thus demonstrated that a powerful flux of dark rays accompanies the bright ones of electric light, the question arose, "Can we separate the one class of rays from the other?" Prof. Tyndali, after various other experiments, tried a solution of iodine in bisulphide of carbon, and arrived at the extraordinary result that a quantity of dissolved iodine sufficiently opaque to cut off the light of the mid-day sun was, within the limits of experiment, absolutely transparent to invisible radiant heat. Concentrating by a small glass mirror, silvered in front, the rays emitted by the carbon points of the electric lamp, he obtained a convergent cone of light. Interposing in the path of this concentrated beam a cell containing the opaque solution of iodine, the light of the cone is utterly destroyed, while its invisible rays are scarcely, if at all, meddled with. These converge to a focus, at which, though nothing can be seen even in the darkest room, the following effects may readily be produced: When a piece of black paper is placed in the focus, it is pierced by the invisible rays as if a white-hot spear had been suddenly driven through it; the paper instantly blazes, without any apparent contact with any thing hot. A pile of wood and shavings, on which the focus falls, is quickly ignited, and thus a fire may be set burning by the invisible rays. A strip of blackened zinc-foil placed at the focus is pierced and inflamed by the invisible rays; by gradually drawing the strip through the focus, it may be kept blazing with its characteristic purple light for a considerable time. This experiment is particularly beautiful. Magnesium wire, presented to the focus, burns with almost intolerable brilliancy.-Annual of Sci. Discovery.

Facts about Petroleum.—The development of the business of obtaining petroleum in this country has progressed during the past year with wonderful rapidity, and the business itself is now recognized as one of the greatest and most lucrative branches of American industry. It is the opinion of some geologists, that the geographical area covered by oilbearing rocks on the North American continent east of the Mississippi, cannot be less than 200,000 square miles. Springs yielding petroleum in immense quantities are also reported by Prof. Silliman and others, as existing upon the Pacific coast.

In the oil districts of Pennsylvania, the average depth at which oil is found by boring is from 550 to 600 feet; in some instances, however, the wells exceed 700 feet in depth. Oil is not always obtained at once, but some of the best wells have to be pumped for days or weeks before they commence flowing. All flowing wells, moreover, do not flow continuously, and some of the phenomena presented are highly interesting. Thus, for example, the so-called "Yankee" well, located on Cherry Run, was sunk in July, 1864, and is 606 feet deep. After being pumped two weeks, the well yielded by pumping from 10 to 20 barrels per day. Afterwards, just as the workmen had started to pull the tubing for the purpose of improving it, oil commenced to flow without pumping at the rate of 35 barrels, increasing at last to 50 barrels per day. The flow is spasmodic, lasting from five to seven minutes, then ceasing for about twenty minutes.

The "Brawley" well began to flow in the summer of 1861, yielding 600 barrels per day. After flowing a year and a half, the yield began to diminish, and speedily ran down to nothing. The "Van Slyke" well "struck oil" in the fall of 1861, at a depth of about 500 feet, and at first flowed at the rate of 600 barrels per day. It also gave out in about a year and a half.

The "Big Phillips" well struck oil in October, 1861, at a depth of 480 feet. The estimated quantity of the original flow was from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels per day. The rush of oil was so overwhelming, that it was several days before the well could be tubed; 40,000 or 50,000 barrels oil were lost in the creek before the workmen finally got control. The flow began to decrease about the latter part of 1862.

The "Noble" well struck oil in April, 1863. Its maximum daily yield was between 1,900 and 2.000 barrels. It flowed six months with undiminished volume, when it began to decrease. It was flowing until the 1st of February, 1865, at the rate of 150 to 200 barrels per day, when an accident stopped it. This well is gaid to have netted its owners \$3,000,000.

The large flowing wells have generally stopped after 25 or 30 months' flow. Some few have continued with diminished volume over three years. The pumping wells have averaged about the same duration. Quite recently it has been ascertained that, by using the airpump, wells which had ceased to produce oil, could be made to resume their yield; and the many instances in which wells have been resuscitated after apparent failure, have led observing oil producers to believe that good oil lands will yield the article to an indefinite period.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

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Chairman.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Gen. Synod of Lutr. Church. In United States, 3d Thurs. in May, 1866. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: Parent Educa., Home Miss., For. Miss., Clurcet Extension, Historical, and Publication Societies.

WASHINGTON.—American Colonization Society, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cer.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.
MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO.,
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO.,
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN. 3d
Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CR., 1st Wed.
in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May. GEN. CONVER. M. E. CHURCH,
May every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. DUTCH CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June.
GEN. SYNOD EVANG. LUTHERAN CHURCH, biennially in May of even years.
YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENG., Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth
day in Sixth mo. New York, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. Phil., third Second day
in Fourth me. Balti., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CARGINA, New Garden,
Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Fifth mo. Phil., third Second day after
first First day in Ninth mo. Indiana, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth
moonth.

month.

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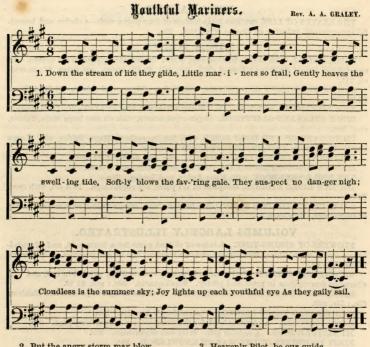
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 Thou who bad'st the tempest cease,
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ASTRONOMICAL ITEMS.

THE FIXED STARS.—Striking as are the results obtained by spectrum analysis when applied to the sun, moon, and planets, they sink into insignificance when compared with the revelations afforded us of the constitution of those distant bodies the stars, and the light which is thus thrown upon their structure is conclusive as to their being of the same nature as our own sun; a result which analogy had previously indicated, but which had not been supported by any positive evidence. It might be supposed that their distance offered insuperable obstacles to such an inquiry, but spectrum analysis knows no such limits, and as long as we can obtain light of an incandescent substance in appreciable quantity, it matters not whether it exists within a few inches of the spectroscope, or at a distance of unnumbered millions of miles, the result being equally certain. In the spectra of all the brighter stars that have been examined, the dark lines appear to be as numerous and as fine as in the solar spectrum. No stars sufficiently bright to be observed are without lines, and star differs from star only in the arrangement of the lines, and consequently in the elementary substances present; but all the stars are constructed on one and the same plan. These spectrum observations on the stars contribute something towards an experimental basis, on which a conclusion, hitherto but a pure speculation, may rest, namely, that at least the brighter stars are, like our sun, upholding and energizing centres of systems of worlds adapted to be the abode of living beings.

Insolvable Nebulæ.—Among the most wonderful and interesting recent discoveries in astronomy are those obtained by "spectrum analysis," bearing on the nature of nebulæ, and on theories as to the origin of worlds. Modern improvements in telescopes have so much increased their power as to enable human sight to penetrate further and further into space, and to resolve one after another most of the known nebulæ. In a common telescope these nebulæ appear like faintly luminous cloudlets or patches of light in the remoter regions of the sky; but in the best telescopes they appear like countless minute points of light, as though from distant groups of stars. Some, however, still retain their nebulous aspect, with perhaps a bright spot in the centre. Very recently the light from some of these latter nebulæ has been analyzed by prisms, etc., and proves to be of the kind emanating from substances of a purely gaseous nature, in distinction from the light of the sun, planets, and fixed stars, which indicates that its source is a solid luminous body. In the present state of our knowledge therefore, we are obliged to accept as authentic this information, brought on the wings of light with more than telegraphic swiftness from the far corners of the universe. Yet it is not proved that these nebulæ will ever consolidate into worlds, luminous or non-luminous; still less, that our own globe and all others were at first mere nebulous matter.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A reconnoisance of the Sierra range, between the parallels of 35° and 38°, recently undertaken, shows that this portion of the state of California, previously unexplored and unknown, contains the greatest mass of mountains, taking width and average elevation into consideration, which has yet been discovered within the limits of the United States, and perhaps on the North American continent: at one point, within the field of view of the explorers, there were observed five mountains of over 14,000 feet elevation; and about 50 peaks which rose to a height of over 13,000 feet. The culminating point of the Sierra Nevada in this district was moreover believed to be not short of 15,000 feet above the sea level, which is considerably higher than mount Shasta, hitherto regarded as the most lofty peak in the United States. Prof. Whitney also states that it is by no means impossible that some offer points of the range are even yet more elevated.

EFFECT OF OPEN-AIR EXERCISE ON LONGEVITY.—The greater longevity of persons living in the country appears almost wholly due to the greater proportion of out-door occupation; inasmuch as shopkeepers and others following sedentary pursuits in the country have no well-marked vital superiority over the same classes in towns; whereas farm-laborers, though exposed to the effects of wet, attain a greater longevity than any class of mechanics working in a confined atmosphere. Even scavengers in towns, who are exposed to very great impurities, are long-lived, owing to the vital influence of the open air in which they follow their occupation,

The largest described Snake.—Mr. Speke, in his work on the discovery of the source of the Nile, thus describes the death of a snake of the boa species, shot by his travelling companion Capt. Grant: "I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and in fact every thing except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe: This monster, when measured, was 51 feet 2½ inches in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of its body the girth was nearly three fect; thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of."

MEMORANDA FOR 1866.

MEMORANDA FOR 1866.

JAN 1. Circum; 6, Epiph.; 7, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 14, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 2°. 3d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 28, Septuagesima. Feb. 2, Purif. of Virgin Mary; 1, Sexagesima; 11, Quinquagesima; 14, Ash. Wedinesday; 18, 1st S. in Lent; 21, St. Matthias; 25, 2d S. in Lent. March 4, 3d S. in Lent; 41, 4th S. in Lent; 18, 5th S. in Lent; 25, S. bef Easter and Annun. of Vir. Mary; 26, Mon. bef. Easter; 27, Tues. bef. Easter; 28, Yed. bef. Easter; 29, Thurs. bef. Easter; 30, Good-Friday; 31, Easter-even. April., Easter-day; 2, Mon. in Easter week; 3, Tues. in Easter week; 8, 1st S. aft. Easter; 15, 2d S. aft. Easter; 26, 5th S. aft. Easter; 10, Ascension-day; 13, S. aft. Ascension; 20, Wkit-Sunday; 21, Mon. in Whitsun-week; 22, Trues. in Whitsun-week; 27, Trinity Sunday. Jure 3, 1st S. aft. Trinity; 10, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 17, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 24, 4th S. aft. Trin. and Nativ. St. John Baptist; 29, St. Peter. Jury 1, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 8, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 18, 3th. Trin; 22, Sth S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 29, 9th S. aft. Trin. Aug. 5, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 19, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 2d, St. Bartholomew; 2d, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Baft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 23, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 20, St. Michael and All-Angels; 30, 18th S. aft. Trin. 18, 25, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 14, St. Luke; 21, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 22, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 25, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 25, 26th S. aft. Trin.; 30, St. Andrew. Dec. 2, Advent Sanday; 9, 2d S. in Advent; 16, 3d S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 23, 4th S. aft. Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan; 23, Holy Innocents; 30, 1st S. aft. Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan; 23, Holy Innocents; 30, 1st S. aft. Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan; 28, Holy Innocents; 30, 1st S. aft. Christmas. Evan ; 28, Holy Innocents; 30, 1st S. aft. Christmas.

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